

His Royal Highness Charles Philip Arthur George, Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall, Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick and Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland, eldest son of Her Majesty The Queen and His Royal Highness The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, was married in St Paul's Cathedral yesterday to the Lady Diana Frances Spencer, youngest daughter of the Earl Spencer and the Honourable Mrs Shand Kydd.

## Day of unbridled romance in a grey world

By Alan Hamilton

A princely marriage is the brilliant edition of a universal fact and, as such, it rivets mankind. When the couple fluff their lines, the universal fact becomes instantly and poignantly human.

Charles Philip Arthur George, Prince of Wales and heir to the Throne, and Lady Diana Frances Spencer, were married before the altar of St Paul's Cathedral at 11.20 am yesterday, she having promised to take Philip Charles Arthur George, and he having omitted to mention that the goods with which he endowed her were worldly ones.

It was the most public of all private moments, watched by 3,500 guests inside Wren's light and majestic cathedral, heard over loudspeakers by one million people lining the procession route, and seen by another 750 million throughout the world on the most popular television programme yet transmitted.

The marriage ceremony, conducted according to the simple rite of the Church of England, was the core and the purpose of a great ceremonial occasion that assumed the gaiety of carnival rather than the gravity of state, with the participation of more crowned heads and commoners than London has seen since the Coronation.

In a grey world, for a troubled nation smothered from a crown of social and political thorns, it was a day of unbridled romance, colour, and celebration, shared with half the globe. But the realities of the times were obliged to intrude discreetly with 4,000 policemen, many of them armed, lining the route, marksmen atop buildings, detectives mingling with the crowds, and two armed police sergeants disguised as footmen riding with the royal coaches.

But there were no unhappy incidents. Even the dismal English summer allowed itself a dry day of close, muggy heat, sunshine, and occasional cloud.

Nevertheless, recent attempts, real or imagined, on the lives of public figures, culminating in the firing of shots in the presence of the Queen at the start of the Trooping the Colour ceremony, have enforced the need for a degree of security uncharacteristic of great British public events.

The day was one of worry, and immense organization, for Sir David McNea, the Metropolitan Police Commissioner. Once the royal couple were safely out of his domain he revealed that the use of police sergeants as footmen had been an arrangement between his force and the Palace, not so much to add to an already weighty security apparatus, as to provide the Royal Family with a feeling of comfort.

But the day ended in relief. All missing persons were found, and in the City of London there was a single arrest, for street trading.

Crowds, drawn from many of the nations over which the British Throne holds titular sway as well as lost colonies such as the United States, had begun to camp along the two mile procession route on Monday, the most favoured vantage point being opposite the door of St Paul's. By yesterday morning every yard was packed by a red, white and blue multitude cheering everything that passed, be it a duchess or a dustcart.

From Buckingham Palace to Ludgate Hill, there processed representatives of eight of the nine monarchies remaining in mainland Europe, the King and Queen of Spain having declined their invitation over the issue of Gibraltar's being used as a honeymoon calling place. They were followed by the British Royal Family in strength, led by the Queen in aquamarine, and ending with the bridegroom in the full dress uniform of a naval commander.

But it was for the procession from Clarence House that the ultimate accolade was reserved. Lady Diana, riding in the Glass Coach, sat almost hidden in her spectacular wedding creation of ivory taffeta and old lace.

Only when she stepped from the coach on the arm of her father at the cathedral steps was its true magnificence revealed: a wildly romantic gown with 25ft of train that cascaded like a river behind her down the steps of St Paul's.

Her composure entirely regained after the strain of recent days, she walked the endless three-and-a-half-minute aisle on Lord Spencer's arm to the triumphant strains of Jeremiah Clarke's "Trumpet Voluntary", heralding a service alive with joyful music. It was a long journey, she joined her groom less than one minute late.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, performed the ceremony of marriage, assisted by clergymen of many denominations, including, for the first time at a royal wedding since the Reformation, a Roman Catholic, Cardinal Hume, Archbishop of Westminster.

At the moment of Cardinal Hume's participation, independent television lost its precious picture from the cathedral for two minutes because of a power failure, but the BBC cameras caught every moment without fail. Outside, the crowd was still as the loudspeakers conveyed the couple's responses.

Continued on page 2, col 1

## A grand act in the theatre of kingship

By Philip Howard

In the familiar Reformation words, with which millions of English men and women have wed for more than three centuries, the Prince of Wales was married to Lady Diana Spencer. It was a grand act in the theatre of kingship: one of the last great ceremonies of the British monarchy this century. It was a colossal media spectacular, watched and wondered over by hundreds of millions at the round earth's imagined corners.

In a mysterious way it was a rite of passage also for the British nation, which still measure their calendrical progress by such royal landmarks. Another step in the music of time by which the English monarchy has personified English history and made it human for more than a thousand years.

And it was a very grand English upper-class wedding, with a very English young man and a very English young woman nervously making their awesome old promises, to have and to hold from this day forward, for better or worse, for richer for poorer, in sickness and in health.

They got married in the morning: on royal time. Bells chimed, as they are supposed to. And she was—yes, indeed she was—a fair lady. Even St Paul would have agreed that there was more to be said for marriage than that it is preferable to burning. And Sir Christopher would have come back to build his great dome as a stage, rising like a bubble over London, if it had not already been there.

The rosy morn had long since left. Tithus, bed, when the doors of St Paul's were opened on the stroke of nine. There were long, slow queues to get in, as early arrivals were filtered through a close search of bags and bodies. Inside, the great grey and gold ecclesiastical beehive buzzed with a national family wedding. Friends gossiped, enemies kissed one another effusively, and public faces were on view. Families sized each other up. Impossibly thin old gentlemen in spectacular uniforms and impossibly fat old ladies in unsuitable colours cried out for the pens of Gillray and Rowlandson.

Lady Diana's flatmates in various blues were in the front row; Lady Spencer was in the fourth; and Lord Snowdon back in the tenth. Small boys in new suits fidgeted in the front row, and were kept in order by their big sisters.

The cathedral was prismatic with millinery, including such exotic headgear as that worn by Crown Prince Hassan of Jordan. Those pillars in the nave not decorated with Prince of Wales

feathers sprouted more television crews than John Logie Baird dreamed of. The crimson of Cardinal Hume clashed with the scarlet of the Yeomen of the Guard and the Gentlemen at Arms. Heads of state and first ladies took their places. Nancy Reagan in cheerful salmon-pink, Mitterrand in unfrivolous subfusc, Mrs Thatcher in true-blue pillbox hat, the King of Tonga in his personal reinforced chair (and one saw why).

The ecclesiastical procession was a stately test for an insider's commentary on the Aisles of Power: all those influential former deans of Windsor who have advised on the Prince of Wales's education, the Speaker, who accompanied the Prince in his carriage to his investiture, the disappointed Dean of Westminster playing away from home.

It was a nice touch that the Military Knights at Windsor, those surrogates who go to church in St George's Chapel on behalf of the idle Knights of the Garter every Sunday, had been included in the ceremonial.

The junior members of the Royal Family who have been divorced brought their second wives for the first time to such a royal occasion. The procession, erroneously described as Foreign-Crowned Heads (few of them have been crowned) made its progress in order of precedence depending on the length of their reigns. Princess Grace of Monaco (not a proper queen) led the way with her tall son, the Hereditary Prince: the King and the Queen of the Belgians, and the King of Norway, Edward VII's last grandson, brought up the rear, flanked by his Crown Prince and Princess.

At length they all to merry London came, and the Lord Mayor bearing the Pearl Sword, and waving his right to meet the monarch at Temple Bar, received the Queen at the steps of St Paul's. For the first time the cheering could be heard inside. To which the people standing at about, as in approbation did the rosy morn.

The Queen's procession was led by the Ogilvy children, followed by the senior royals in ascending order of precedence: Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, 80 this year; Princess Margaret in a colour officially described as azalea/peach with turban; Princess Anne with sharp small yellow silk cap tilted over her right eye. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, who has usually been escorted to such occasions by the Prince of Wales, was in sea green, with one of those fluffy powder-puffs she likes on her head. The Queen was in aquamarine and a grave expression.

Behind her came the great-

Continued on page 3, col 6



A kiss on the balcony to mark their supreme happiness.

## Fugitive Bani-Sadr escapes to France

By Our Foreign Staff

Mr Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, deposed President of Iran and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, slipped quietly to freedom in France yesterday. He has lived in hiding in Iran since he was deposed.

The French authorities granted him political asylum—the third major figure from Iran to seek refuge in France—despite an official demand from Tehran that he be extradited.

The former leader landed secretly at a military air base west of Paris at 4.30 am in a Boeing 707 of the Iranian Armed Forces. Officials in Tehran claimed the aircraft had been hijacked. Fighters failed to intercept it.

It was captured by Colonel Behzad Moeri, described by Tehran radio as the late Shah's private pilot.

The radio, monitored by Reuters in London, said the deposed leader was accompanied by his Prime Minister Mousoud Rajavi, leader of the radical mujahedin organization which helped Mr Bani-Sadr to remain in hiding in Iran.

Al Claude Cheysson, the French Foreign Minister, emphasized that Mr Bani-Sadr was free to stay in France provided he made no political statements in contravention of

an undertaking he had given that morning.

In the afternoon a press conference was cancelled at the last moment at which details of the escape were expected to be released.

Mr Bani-Sadr will not be welcomed by some other Iranian refugees in France. A member of the staff of Mr Shahpour Bakhtiari, the former Iranian Prime Minister now also living in exile outside Paris, accused Mr Bani-Sadr of appointing Ayatollah Khomeini as head of the Islamic tribunals and until the day of his overthrow of committing all the crimes committed by the present regime.

In a telephone interview with The Times Mr Bani-Sadr said soon after his arrival in Paris yesterday: "I still believe myself to be duty bound to the cause of the Islamic revolution of Iran to its original aims at the start of the revolution."

"Mr Khomeini promised me personally many times... to respect the right of the people of Iran to democratic liberties... Quite the reverse has been achieved... The last after power stopped our progress towards achieving our goals."

Interview and refuge in Paris, page 9  
Leading article, page 13

## Warwickshire coal boost

Warwickshire could become one of the most profitable and productive coal areas in Britain under a proposal that will be submitted soon to the National Coal Board. An application for planning permission is expected to be filed early next year. The field covers 108 square miles of countryside between Coventry and Leamington Spa and possesses at least 400 million tonnes of recoverable coal, compared with 550 million tonnes in the Vale of Belvoir.

A study into the coalfield is almost complete.

However, like Belvoir, the Warwickshire proposal has already run into objections from conservationists. Two pits, among the most profitable in the country, are mining 1.8 million tonnes a year from the field, and the proposal would be to expand the capacity of these to 3.1 million tonnes a year. A public inquiry would be necessary before the expansion can be made.



## Iran earthquake death toll may be thousands

An earthquake in south-east Iran killed more than 700 people, injured 440 and destroyed several villages. Six weeks ago a tremor in the same area killed 1,000 people. In the latest earthquake, 90 per cent of the houses in some villages were destroyed. The tremor blocked mountain roads, so rescue teams were flown in by helicopters. The governor of Kerman province said the death toll may rise to between 3,000 and 4,000. About half the affected area was lying under rubble. Many people spent the night in the open after the destruction of their homes. Ayatollah Khomeini decreed three days' mourning in the province.

## Springbok baton charge by police

More than 30 people were injured in Wellington when New Zealand police baton charged a march on the South African Consulate by 2,000 opponents of the Springboks rugby tour.

Demonstrators earlier occupied the offices of the Wellington Rugby Union and scattered tickets for the second All Blacks-Springboks test match until tomorrow.

## Police driver sought after Toxteth riot death

The identity of a police driver involved in a hit and run fatality during rioting in Toxteth, Liverpool, on Tuesday night is being sought through an inquiry ordered by Mr Kenneth Oxford, Chief Constable of Merseyside.

It is understood that an assistant chief constable from Northumbria will lead the immediate investigation of the incident, which led to the death in hospital yesterday of a crippled man.

The victim, Mr David Moore, aged 22, was the first person to die in the present spate of urban rioting in Britain. His mother said he was returning from a visit to his sister in Toxteth and she could not believe he was involved in the troubles.

Tuesday night's disturbances were the worst in Toxteth since four weeks ago and police vehicles made repeated charges to disperse rioters. Mr Oxford defended the tactics as being preferable to the use of CS gas.

There is considerable criticism of Mr Oxford and demands for his resignation or dismissal are increasing. Law and order on Merseyside is becoming a political issue.

## Lebanon dogfight threatens truce

The precarious five-day ceasefire in the Middle East suffered its most severe setback when Israeli fighters shot down a Syrian jet which allegedly tried to intercept a reconnaissance patrol flying over Lebanon. The dogfight highlighted one of the most sensitive sections of the truce negotiated last week by Mr Philip Habib, America's special envoy.

The Syrians were not directly involved in the truce negotiations.

## 'Mistake' over art purchase

An art expert's view that the National Gallery is mistaken in attributing a recently acquired painting to Jean Baptist Weenix has attracted support.

"A courtyard with two figures" is the work of the seventeenth century Dutch artist's son, Mr Stephen Reiss has written to The Times.

Mr Christopher Brown, who has charge of the gallery's Dutch paintings, commented: "We believe it to be by the father, but if it were by the son it would not affect our reason for purchasing a fine example of Italianate Dutch painting."

## Book serial

The extract from Jack Fingleton's book *Battling from Memory* has been held over until tomorrow.

## Silkin backed for deputy post

Deputy Labour Party have nominated Mr John Silkin, their sitting MP for the deputy leadership of the Labour Party. Mr Silkin received 28 votes compared with 20 for Mr Wedgwood Benn, at a special meeting of the constituency party's general committee.

No nominations were received for Mr Denis Healey. The nominations for Mr Silkin and Mr Benn came exclusively from ward branches in the constituency. Mr Benn received five nominations to Mr Silkin's one. Party officials said after the meeting that the vote was unlikely to have been affected by the absence of about 20 qualified delegates to the meeting.

## Protests spread through Poland

Serious protests are spreading throughout Poland as the country's food crisis worsens. Officials of the Solidarity trade union were meeting in Warsaw to discuss how to deal with a flood of demands from workers in all parts of Poland for action to counter widespread food shortages, price rise proposals

and the fast-deteriorating general economic situation. The Polish cabinet has issued a statement saying that the situation is "dangerous". Two wildcat strikes in Warsaw were defused by Solidarity officials, but more strikes, rallies, hunger marches and other demonstrations are planned for later this week and next week in many centres.

## Injuries bring Test changes

Dilley and Lawson will miss the fourth Test match beginning at Edgbaston today because of injury. They are replaced by Old and Hogg in the England and Australian sides respectively. With three more Tests to be played, the score stands at 1-1 with one draw. Page 15

Home News 6 Letters 13  
Overseas 8, 9 Luric cartoon 4  
Apts 14, 18 Obits 14  
Arts 11 Science 6  
Books 10 Sport 15, 16  
Business 17-19 TV & Radio 23  
Court 14 Theatres, etc 23  
Crossword 24 25 Years Ago 14  
Diary 12 Universities 14  
Events 24 Weather 24  
Features 12

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## Thousands stay to see the drive to Waterloo

Continued from page 1

and the priest's pronouncement of them to be man and wife. A tidal wave of cheering was instantly loosed.

In a moment of privacy hidden from the television cameras' unblinking stare, the couple adjourned to sign the register, he writing "Charles P. bachelor, 32, Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, of Buckingham Palace", and she "Diana Spencer, aged 20, spinster of Althorp".

Below their entries were appended the signatures of Robert Runcie, Elizabeth R. Philip, Edward, Andrew, Spencer, Frances Shand-Kydd, Anne, Ruth Ferooy, and Sarah Armstrong-Jones.

Man and wife, now Prince and Princess of Wales, returned down the aisle to Elgar's *Pomp and Circumstance*, emerging into the world to an explosion of affection. He held her hand, awkwardly; they smiled, still with a vestige of shyness.

Together, in the open 1902 state landau, they retraced the processional route, a broad swathe cut through a dense forest of flags and periscopes, scattered with rice and rose petals and watched from every window. Her veil aside, the Princess of Wales revealed the fresh English face, unencumbered with jewels, of a delighted girl of 20, her only adornment the simple Spencer family tiara.

The principals and their retainers safely within Buckingham Palace, the barriers came down and a great surge of people flooded the Mall from end to end to watch an event deeply engraved upon the British consciousness, the family on the balcony. They emerged at 1.10; Charles held Diana's hand and gave her what the audience wanted, a kiss.

The crowd yelled and cheered for more, and the couple came out again, and again, diminutive thumb-sucking pages and attendants huddling into the bride's skirts. A final appearance and a final roar was reserved for an old lady who stood on that balcony on her own wedding day in 1923. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, who dabbed her eye more than once during the day.

## Panoply of state relaxed

While the couple retired from public view to join 120 family guests in roasts and a wedding breakfast the Prime Minister entertained the political figures, hereditary monarchs and elected presidents, to an informal lunch at the Bank of England.

Some of the crowds melted away into a London otherwise empty and on holiday. But countless thousands stayed, to see the Prince and Princess, he in a grey suit and she in a canteloupe, short-sleeved, two-piece outfit with matching hat, drive in the open landau from Buckingham Palace to Waterloo station to begin their honeymoon.

The panoply of state was by now relaxed: the landau jostled over Westminster Bridge trailing a clutch of silver balloons and a prominent "just married" sign, lest anyone should not yet know—the work of the Princes Andrew and Edward, who earlier in the day had jointly taken the role of first man and acted as their elder brother's "supporters".

They joined the train for the journey to Romsey, Hampshire, but not before the Princess had rewarded with a kiss the two men chiefly responsible for the clockwork efficiency of the day's events: the Lord Chamberlain, Lord Maclean, head of the Royal Household and mastermind of the entire ceremonial; and his deputy, Sir John Johnston.

A large station crowd swarmed over luggage trolleys and nattered stop kinks to sing "For he's a jolly good fellow" as the fellow and his wife embarked on their brief railway journey to Hampshire and peace. They were pulled, appropriately, by a locomotive named "Broadlands".

But peace eluded them a moment more. Romsey station, and the road to their final retreat, were lined with more cheering, running well-wishers. Only when they swept into the grounds of Broadlands did a public occasion end and a private life begin.

The couple will spend until Saturday at Broadlands. That they should begin their married life there is a decision of significance, as was the choice of "I Vow to thee my country" among the wedding hymns.

Both are, in their different ways, gestures of respect to the memory of the man the Prince would have wished to witness this wedding perhaps above all others outside his immediate family: Lord Mountbatten of Burma.

## Credits

The Times photographic team was Malcolm Clarke, Chris Gregory, Brian Harris, Harry Kerr, Robin Laurance, John Manning, Johnathan Player, Mike Sullivan, Peter Triesnor (colour front page picture), Keith Waldegrave, Bill Warhurst.



## An unworldly slip by the Prince, perhaps to comfort his bride

"Then the Archbishop, taking the ring, shall deliver it unto the Man to put it upon the fourth finger of the Woman's left hand. And the Man, holding the ring there, and taught by the Archbishop,

shall say: 'With this ring I thee wed; with my body I thee honour; and all my worldly goods with thee I share.'"

Repeating these words from the marriage ceremony after the Arch-

bishop, the Prince of Wales omitted "worldly". Some thought that he had done so on purpose, to comfort his bride for getting his names in the wrong order in her previous declaration of her troth. But in any

case it is understood that there was no significance in the omission.

The wedding ring was made by the Queen's goldsmith, Collingwood of Mayfair. It comes from a

nugget of Welsh gold given to the royal family more than 50 years ago by Mr Bartholomew, owner of the Clogen mine.

The same nugget will have to find a new source for her wedding ring.

(1923), the Queen (1947), Princess Margaret (1960), and Princess Anne (1973). The nugget is now used up, and the next royal bride will have to find a new source for her wedding ring.



This is the Princess of Wales's wedding dress sketched by its designers, David and Elizabeth Emanuel. The body of the dress is made of ivory pure silk taffeta. The bodice has a frilled neckline with intricately embroidered lace panels at front and back. The full sleeves are gathered at the elbow above a lace petticoats of

ivory tulle and trimmed at waist and hem with embroidered lace. The sweeping train is trimmed and edged with sparkling lace. The dress and veil are hand-embroidered with tiny mother-of-pearl sequins and pearls. A tiny gold horseshoe studded with diamonds, crafted by Douglas Buchanan, was added for luck.

## Romance in cascades of silk

By Suzy Menkes  
Fashion Editor

The romantic ruffle that the Princess of Wales has made her fashion hallmark was the focal point of her fairy-tale wedding dress. A gentle flounce of ivory taffeta, overlaid with a second tier of pearl-encrusted lace, framed her sweet young face and long neck, which was entirely free of the state jewels that had been expected.

The impression given as she stepped from her glass coach, with a full skirt below a tiny waist and the shimmering train snaking behind her, was of freshness and romance.

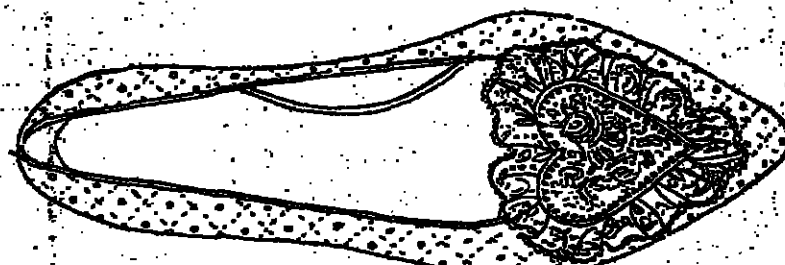
The same summer magic was seen in the bridesmaids' dresses, particularly in the flounced and scalloped calf-length frocks of the younger girls. With their garlands and baskets of meadow flowers, they could have been plucked from a Victorian child's scrapbook.

The golden Mountbatten roses—the same yellow echoed in the bridesmaids' sashes and in their flowers—was a poignant reminder of the much-loved member of the Royal Family missing from this happy occasion.

The Princess of Wales's dress was a triumph both in its overall conception and in its tiniest detail. David and Elizabeth Emanuel, the designers, managed to give the right sense of theatre and drama to a gown which we first glimpsed under a froth of veiling and then saw with its 25-ft train splashed dramatically across the blood-red carpet in the cathedral aisle.

The confetti shower of hand-embroidered mother-of-pearl sequins that spangled both the tulle veil and the antique lace panels of the dress threatened to outwinkle the rather simple Spencer family tiara that sat above the Princess's famous fringe.

The creamy lace panels, a flounce of Carrickmacross lace presented to the Royal School of



Wedding slipper in ivory silk, decorated with mother-of-pearl sequins

Needlework by Queen Mary) was dyed just a shade lighter than the ivory silk taffeta of the main dress, with its low neckline and central bow. This gave a pretty contrast of tone on the bodice and to the edge of the gathered sleeves, as the Princess laid her pale arms against her husband's naval uniform.

The bride's shoes barely peeped out from under the layers of ivory tulle of the puffball skirt, but they were intricately detailed. Nearly 150 pearls and over 500 sequins decorated the heart-shaped central motif of these silk Cinderella slippers.

The delicacy of detail and of colour were the most surprising notes in an occasion when fashion is always fairly predictable. Just as the Emanuels did not depart from their romantic last for the bridal dress, so the other members of the Royal Family were true to their own images.

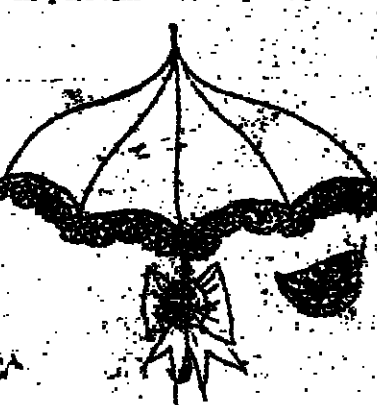
The Queen's coat and dress, with its waterfall of pleated crepe de chine, was reminiscent of the outfit she wore for her Jubilee four years ago. But the pale aquamarine was in nice contrast to the Queen Mother's almond green, the familiar trembling osprey plumes around her face.

Behind these two gentle jewel colours, Princess Margaret sat chic in a deep azalea peach silk georgette dress with a double skirt. Princess Anne's cluster of golden yellow flowers perched on her brow was a rather unbalanced choice with her short bias-cut dress (which showed how quickly she has regained her figure after the birth of her daughter three months ago).

All the flowers of the field were represented in the colourful garb of this summer wedding, with the bride's mother, Mrs Shand Kydd in the prettiest cornflower blue and Princess Alice and her daughter-in-law, the Duchess of Gloucester, in periwinkle and hyacinth.



Victorian-style bridesmaid's dress—worn with circlet



The wedding umbrella, together with the pochette





## The awesome promises made at last

Continued from page 1

aunt of the bride, the Dowager Duchess of Abercorn, in her other role as Mistress of the Robes to the Queen Mother.

The bridegroom processed in, surrounded on all sides by his supporters, brothers, private secretaries, and gentleman ushers, so that there was no hope of escape. He wore the full dress uniform of a naval commander, and looked relaxed for a man in his position, nodding cheerfully to right and left.

But the loudest cheer of the day and a fanfare greeted the bride, prepared by the Emanuels as a bride adorned for her husband in ivory silk taffeta and old lace. According to the heavy folders of heavily embargoed information, her veil was hand-embroidered with 10,000 tiny mother-of-pearl sequins, as they say in *Come Dancing*. Lo where she comes along with portly pace, on her father's arm, in her strong toil of grace, and with her train stretching 25ft down to the bridesmaids and pages.

Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones stepped demurely up to take her bouquet and arrange her train. Then let the roaring organ, on which Handel and Mendelssohn played, loudly play "Christ is made the sure Foundation".

The Archbishop of Canterbury married them, using the tremendous old words, and reminding us that the Prince of Wales is also called Philip Arthur George. Lady Diana, understandably flustered, took him as Philip Charles instead of Charles Philip, which some might consider an improvement. The Prince then left out "worldly", when undertaking to share all his worldly goods with her. Slips or not, they were man and wife, and Lady Diana had become Princess of Wales, third lady in the land, and had refreshed the Royal Family with Stuart blood from five illegitimate lines of descent from Charles II and James II.

George Thomas read the great nuptial lesson from Corinthians with Welsh lilt and melodrama.

The Archbishop of Canterbury told them that here was the stuff of which fairytales were made.

In the ecumenical prayers afterwards, the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster had the most spiritual delivery, the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland the most robust, and the Rev Harry Williams, the Prince's Dean at Trinity, the most intellectual. He also was the first to pray publicly for "Diana Princess of Wales", who has entered the liturgy.

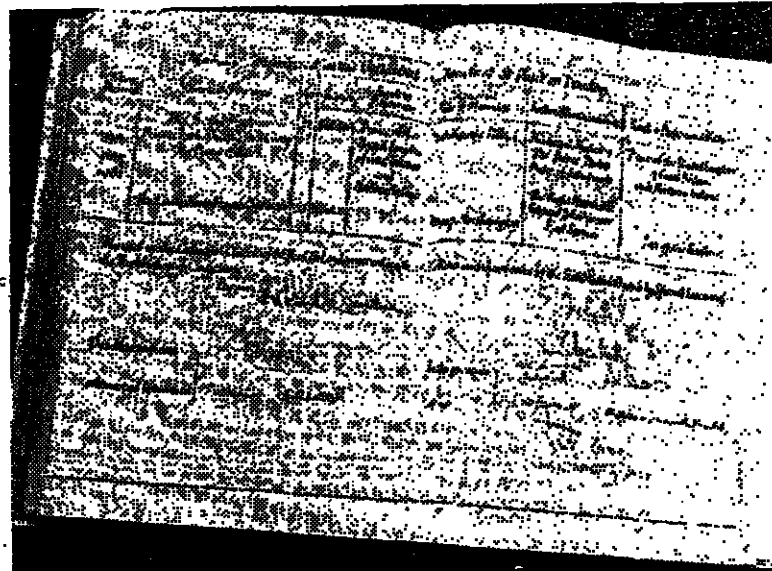
We all sang "I vow to thee, my country" to Holst's improbably best of hymn tunes, chosen by the Princess of Wales. The new setting of the National Anthem was rollicking, and the second verse sung without reference to the programme.

Mrs Shand Kydd, who looked strikingly elegant in hyacinth blue, took her former husband's arm with affection to lead him to the signing of the registers. From the north transept that bright seraph, Kiri te Kanawa, filled the great dome with celestial concerts in harmony with the orchestra and massed choirs. The Queen managed a fleeting smile when her new daughter-in-law curtsied to her. In a democratic innovation the Royal Family processed back side by side with the Spencers; at previous royal weddings the royals have always led, followed by their new in-laws.

Yeomen of the Guard tapped their feet to *Pomp and Circumstance*, and you could see the eager young boy buried under each perspiring old face. Now all is done, bring home the bride again, bring home the triumph of our victory. Tell me, ye merchant daughters, did ye see so fair a creature in your town before?

And as they drove away to a future, which they symbolize for all of us, and which yesterday for once looked golden, the air broke into a mist of bells.

When she said "I will" we could hear the crowd outside, listening to a relay of the service, roar like a giant in approbation.



**HISTORIC ENTRY:** The official entry in the St Paul's marriage register bearing some of the most distinguished signatures in the land. Royal witnesses are the Queen, Prince Philip, the Queen Mother, Prince Andrew and

Prince Edward, Princess Anne and Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones. The Princess of Wales's parents, Earl Spencer and Mrs Shand Kydd are also among the signatories, and so is her grandmother, Ruth, Lady Fermoy.

### Archbishop's address

## 'A fairy tale beginning'

Following is the text of the address of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, at St Paul's Cathedral.

Here is the stuff of which fairy tales are made: the Prince and Princess on their wedding day. But fairy tales usually end at this point with the simple phrase: "They lived happily ever after". This may be because fairy stories regard marriage as an anti-climax after the romance of courtship.

This is not the Christian view. Our faith sees the wedding day not as the place of arrival but the place where the adventure really begins.

There is an ancient Christian tradition that every bride and groom on their wedding day are regarded as a royal couple. To this day in the marriage ceremonies of the Eastern Orthodox Church crowns are held over the man and woman to express the conviction that as husband and wife they are Kings and Queens of Creation.

As it says of human-kind in the Bible: "Thou crownedst him with glory and honour, and didst set him over the work of thy hands."

On a wedding day it is made clear that God does not intend us to be puppets but chooses to work through us, and especially through our marriages, to create the future of His world.

Marriage is first of all a new creation for the partners themselves. As husband and wife live out their vows, loving and cherishing one another, sharing life's splendours and miseries, achievements and setbacks, they will be transformed in the process. A good marriage is a life, as the poet Edwin Muir says:

"Where each asks from each  
What each most wants to  
give  
And each awakes in each  
What else would never be."

But any marriage which is turned in upon itself, in which

the bride and groom simply gaze obsessively at one another goes sour after a time.

A marriage which really works is one which works for others. Marriage has both a private face and a public importance. If we solved all our economic problems and failed to build loving families, it would profit us nothing, because the family is the place where the future is created good and full of love—or deformed.

Those who are married live happily ever after the wedding day if they persevere in the real adventure which is the royal task of creating each other and creating a more loving world.

That is true of every man and woman undertaking marriage. It must be specially true of this marriage in which are placed so many hopes.

Much of the world is in the grip of hopelessness. Many people seem to have surrendered to fatalism about the so-called inevitability of life: cruelty, injustice, poverty, bigotry and war. Some have accepted a cynical view of marriage itself.

But all couples on their wedding day are "Royal Couples" and stand for the truth that we help to shape this world, and are not just its victims. All of us are given the power to make the future more in God's image and to be "kings and queens" of love.

This is our prayer for Charles and Diana. May the burdens we lay on them be matched by the love with which we support them in the years to come. And however long they live may they always know that when they pledged themselves to each other before the altar of God they were surrounded and supported not by mere spectators but by the sincere affection and the active prayer of millions of friends.

Thanks be to God.

**DIFFERENCE AN HOUR MAKES.** Sixty-minutes ago she arrived at St Paul's as Lady Diana Spencer. Now she leaves as Princess of Wales with her husband, the Prince, in the 1902 state landau on a journey that starts with the drive back to Buckingham Palace.



**FAMILY CONFERENCE** The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh exchange a word or two before the wedding. From the second row of chairs at the foot of the choir steps Captain Mark Phillip and Princess Anne listen.



**WHO GIVETH THIS WOMAN?** The Archbishop takes the hand of Lady Diana from her father. The bridegroom is supported by his brothers, Prince Andrew and Prince Edward. Behind Lord Spencer stand his former wife and the bride's mother, Mrs Shand Kydd, her brother, Viscount Althorp and Ruth, Lady Fermoy.



How London and the rest of Britain celebrated; security along the route; Our Man on the pavement; a familiar scene in Ireland

# A million cheers for the red, white and blue

By Robin Young, Hugh Noyes, David Nicholson-Lord, John Witherow, Frances Gibb and Ian Bradley

Riotous behaviour gripped the heart of London yesterday. More than a million jubilant demonstrators took to the streets, confronting nearly 4,000 police, reinforced by thousands of servicemen, and keeping hundreds of ambulances at full stretch. All along the procession route the royal wedding proved a riot of colour, good humour and fun. Many had been waiting more than 48 hours for the procession to pass. By 8 a.m. crowds in Trafalgar Square and the Mall were so thick it was almost impossible to move. The crowds were ready to cheer anything that went along the procession route — police, camera crews, duncans, and brush and shovel street sweepers, some wearing immaculate white jackets and red carnations.

The national colours of red, white and blue were everywhere, in every shape and form. From knickers to ice cream. Some of the younger patriots had the Union Jack painted across their face and hair. In Trafalgar Square a man clad entirely in union colours had a vintage point from 7ft 5in. Assorted pairs of red, white and blue underpants were to be seen in the fountains, while near Buckingham Palace people used the moat around Queen Victoria's statue to chill champagne.

Every article providing an extra inch of height, from milk crates to park benches and step ladders, was commandeered for a better view. People balanced precariously on windows and the price of cardboard periscopes, in candy colours, doubled in an hour.

In the carnival atmosphere, the crowds sang "Rule Britannia" and medleys of cockney songs, played by street musicians. Mock wedding ceremonies and engaged in sessions of country dancing. At the hands of the Welsh and Irish Guards played "Congratulations" to thousands of the plastic Union Jacks he saw in the air time to the music.

The roar which greeted the arrival of the processions was rapturous. The crowd sang "God Save the Queen" exuberantly as the Queen left Buckingham Palace, but the loudest cheers were reserved for Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, in the second coach with Prince Edward.

As Lady Diana's coach passed through the Strand 1,000 pigeons were released from the upper windows of the Strand Palace. They got a better view than many campers who had waited all night and for whom there was little more than a glimpse of the coaches as they passed, but cheers echoed tumultuously all along the route, lined with a sea of flags, balloons and Union Jack hats.

All who saw her agreed that Lady Diana looked spectacular in her romantic wedding gown of silk tulle, fringing with frills and flounces. She looked ecstatic, smiling constantly, as she responded to the huge cheers of the crowds. But only those around the steps of St Paul's saw the full detail of the magnificent gown, as the bridesmaids spread the 25ft train for Lady Diana to climb the steps.

The policemen lining the route were supposed to be watchfully facing the crowds, but few could resist backward glances over their shoulders as the coaches passed. Many of the crowd listened to radios or followed the progress of the procession and service on portable television sets. All along the route, the watchers joined in the hymns from the cathedral which were relayed on loudspeakers.

Champagne corks popped and cheers rang out as the couple made their vows. At Buckingham Palace a youthful section of the crowd instantly changed their chant from "Lady Di, Lady Di" to "Princess Di, Princess Di".

On the return route the cheering and waving was even more frantic. As the Prince and Princess of Wales passed Aldwych as a brisk rate they were surprised to be showered with rice, while in the Strand well-wishers in high windows screwed rose petals in their path.

For the crowds outside the Palace the culmination was the appearance of the newlyweds on the balcony.

A rapturous crowd swept from the Palace gates down the length of the Mall. The couple seemed taken aback by the thousands of Union Jacks waving below, but then Prince Charles took his wife's hand and gave it a brief kiss. That simple gesture was greeted with a cheer more resounding than any that had gone before.

Police had allowed tens of thousands of people up the Mall shortly before the balcony appearances. Many came to the gates of the Palace; others clambered waist deep through the mass surrounding the Queen Victoria memorial to get a better view. One youth, dressed in tails and carrying a Harrods bag, climbed high on a statue before being ordered down by police. Americans in the crowd assured their neighbours that their country had never seen anything like this.

Back in Fleet Street, leading the revellers were two sisters from Thirsk in Yorkshire, who had been there since 2.30 on Monday afternoon. Miss Dorcas Clark said: "I'm happy with singing, dancing, laughing and eating." Her sister Margaret said: "If I had known it would be as good as this, I would sit

on a pavement every time I went on holiday". Meanwhile in Buckingham Palace, 120 guests sat down to a wedding breakfast of brill in lobster sauce, chicken breasts stuffed with lamb mousse, and strawberries with Cornish cream.

Many thousands were still waiting outside the Palace at about 4.20 pm when the couple left for Westminster Station, accompanied by a troop of the Household Cavalry. Princes Andrew and Edward had attached about a dozen large silver and blue balloons decorated with the Prince of Wales's feathers to the couple's open coach, and tied on the back a large cardboard "Just Married" sign on which two hearts pierced with arrows had been drawn, apparently in lipstick.

The joke, more traditional among commoners than princes, aptly captured the jollity of the day.

## A whole nation of TV viewers

By Ronald Kershaw, Arthur Osman, John Young, and Martin Huckerby

As the capital went noisily wild around the wedding processions yesterday, the rest of Britain appeared to go into purdah, with the streets deserted as the population sat camped in front of television sets.

Once the wedding ceremony was completed, however, the scene changed. Hundreds of thousands of people celebrated at street parties in cities, towns, and villages. No comprehensive figures were available for the number of street parties, but in Wales alone about 1,500 were planned and in the West Midlands about 1,000 parties were filling the streets.

In many places private celebrations were preferred, but at Tynemouth, Tyne and Wear, a harbour spectacular, complete with commandos storming the cliffs, was mounted yesterday evening. At Caernarvon Castle, Wales, the scene of the Prince of Wales's investiture in 1969, visitors were offered a bumper view of the wedding with what was described as the largest portable colour television screen in the world, 48 square metres of it, incorporating 26,000 cathode ray tubes.

Another example of civic festivity was provided by Harrogate, where the Great Yorkshire showground was used to stage medieval jousting, motor cycle stunts, and a fireworks display.

Particular efforts were made by the communities near the royal couple's future home at Highgrove House, Gloucestershire. After starting the day with a marathon ball-ringing session at St Mary's church, near Highgrove, local people celebrated with children's parties, barbecues, sports, and a rock concert.

There were a few functions with aims clearly contrary to royal celebrations, but the numbers involved appeared to be relatively small. A march in Leeds to support the hunger strikers in Northern Ireland drew about 250 people, but about 1,000 had been expected.

From Newcastle-upon-Tyne a coachload of people set out to celebrate the wedding in Teesdale in several places. The royal wedding did not reach, while the organizer of a coach trip round the Lake District, on which every passenger received an "I have Prince Charles" shirt, said the demand was such that he thought he could have filled two more coaches.

In Upper Parliament Street, Totterth, Liverpool, there was little to celebrate as gangs of workmen did their best to

remove the debris of another night's rioting. Steel and concrete lamp standards lay across the pavements and police watched impassively as the burnt-out wrecks of cars and vans were loaded on to trailers. Yet only a short distance away people were singing and dancing at street parties amid arrays of flags and bunting. At one party, in Arundel Street, residents said they were determined to show that Liverpool was not as bad a place as reports suggested and that it was celebrating the wedding like everywhere else.

In Birmingham, the police summed up the peaceable nature of the day when they said: "Things are so cheerful and well behaved that we have not had one item to note all day".

Apart from those providing basic services, few people were working. One was Mr Harry Crapper, a union shop steward who was the only man at work in Sheffield Town Hall. "I don't agree with all this junking", he said.

Some organizations stayed in action for purely economic reasons: at South Croft, Cornwall, tin miners worked as usual because the mine was losing money and could not afford to lose a day's output; the miners received commemorative medals for their efforts.

In the Outer Hebrides, the fishermen brought in the first herring from the Minch since the EEC decision to lift the British ban that has been in existence since 1977: four boats landed 299 tons of herring.

Generally, though, Britons devoted themselves to the pleasures of a day of celebration, complete with those eccentric touches which no royal event can be without: at Ilkley, West Yorkshire, people ate sausages dyed red, white and blue, and at Horncastle, Lancashire, a housewife named two newly born kittens Prince Charles and Lady Di.

## Armed police on carriages

By Stewart Tandler and Peter Evans

Thousands of London policemen were on duty yesterday for the royal wedding in what is thought to have been the largest security operation ever in London. Estimates of the numbers of policemen on duty at any one time ranged between 6,000 and 11,000 for the exercise which ran from Tuesday morning to last night.

Armed officers were in the cordons of 4,000 policemen positioned along the two-mile wedding route through central London, marksmen were stationed on vantage points above, a large Special Branch contingent guarded the procession of the foreign heads of state and policemen disguised as footmen guarded the Royal Family.

From 7 a.m. the route was continuously surveyed by a police helicopter which sent back television pictures to Scotland Yard. Twelve cameras linked to nine television screens in Scotland Yard's special operations room gave complete coverage of the route and the ability to focus on individuals and record them on video. On the ground, teams of detectives, four and five strong, took up position behind the growing crowd, and were linked to the police radio network by earphones.

Scotland Yard confirmed that two officers disguised as footmen rode with the royal coaches. Both the officers, trained in diplomatic protection, had guns and radios under their ceremonial dress. One was with the Queen's coach



At last, Diana, some privacy

and the other with Prince Charles. There were few visible security alarms. A man who tried to stand on a kitchen stool brought from his home was told politely but forcefully to leave it against the wall. In Aldwych an explosives expert was called to check a motorbike left in a parking area which had been converted for spectators and the press. Nothing was found and the motorbike was left where it was.

Several hundred feet above, police observers, one with a rifle over his shoulder, watched the route and other high points with binoculars. Detectives on the ground watched the area and signalled back reports.

As the procession to St Paul's began, a line of observers could be seen on top of buildings along the route. Protective measures for foreign heads of state were clearly overt. Apart from motorcycle outriders, all were escorted by cars of Special Branch men. Special contingents escorted the Turkish and American cars.

Mrs Nancy Reagan, the American President's wife, travelled in a huge American limousine. She was preceded by a normal police car full of detectives and bodyguards. The signs of any weapons were few, but one uniformed member of the cordons at Aldwych could be seen carrying a holster in a revoltingly beneath his tunic jacket, and others on duty along the route were visibly armed.

In the event the day's processions in London turned out to be remarkably free from serious incident. At 6 a.m. after the previous night's fireworks, more than 100 children had been listed as lost, but by 3.30 pm all had been reunited with their families. The 10 people reported missing included a woman aged 70 who was later

found. Of the 109 people taken to hospital on Tuesday night and yesterday with minor injuries, 10 were still in hospital by late afternoon. Scotland Yard reported at 4.30 pm only 24 crimes during Tuesday night's fireworks display and on the route yesterday — 23 of thefts and one of indecent assault. There were 15 arrests, 14 of them on Tuesday and one yesterday for pickpocketing.



MORNING ALL. A policeman makes use of his privileged position to take one for his own family album.

## Brixton Rastas dance for peace

By Lucy Hodges and Louis Heren

Alienated black youth took to the streets of Brixton in London yesterday to celebrate the royal wedding with a "peace dance open-air style" which owed more to the Ethiopian Royal Family than to their own Windsor version.

It was a thoroughly Rastafarian occasion. The Ethiopian colours of green, yellow, and red ran out numbered red, white, and blue, and Daxa Road played ground, on Raiton Road, throbbed to the sound of "heavy reggae".

Introducing the live bands, a dreadlocked Rastafarian record producer told the crowd that now "the king and queen" were married the people should enjoy themselves. There was to be no fighting or looting "because since imagine what they will have to think about that on the television".

The inspiration for the wedding party came from Mr Lloyd Coxson, one of the most celebrated Rastafarians in Brixton, who owns a record shop and whose arrest earlier this month led to a night of rioting. He told *The Times* that black people respected the Prince of Wales because he cared about them and had opened the Moonshot Club in Lewisham this year.

People like him being married to Lady Diana, he said, "that is why we are holding a peace dance so that we can get the community back together and generate some spirit".

Elsewhere in the capital, too, people celebrated the royal wedding yesterday in their cus-

tomary fashion with street parties, knees-ups, and many a glass of what they fancied. The prevailing mood was a mixture of good humour and affection for the Prince and Princess, described by one old lady as the happy couple. "It makes you feel good just to see them together," she added. "God bless them." The benediction was repeated with many loyal toasts, and in Millman Street, Holborn, wine glasses as well as beer mugs were raised.

Millman Street looked handsome, as well as jolly, with its reformed Georgian houses and stuccoed balconies. Mrs Reginald Farway, who had invited 150 children, a few of them from the Hospital for Sick Children, in Great Ormond Street near by, said: "I was a bit of a forgetter to have, sipped a large gin and lemonade and said that Prince Charles was a real beauty. It's a real pride to be British. A real pick-me-up for a depression."

In Watts Street, Wapping, where there was a number of black and brown children, a photographer asked a dockie if there had been any racial trouble. "No, mate, it's Wapping, ain't it. We all stick togetHER down here."

Children watched a Punch and Judy show on a small patch of grass until they were called to the long table which stretched from the Three Swedish Crowns and Old Star public houses was covered with immense plates of cold roast beef, turkey, ham, and sausage rolls. A large wedding cake, with the inscription "Good luck to Charles and Diana", was proudly placed in the middle.

## Long, hard night by St Paul's

By Ronald Faux

"Why am I here?" The royal wedding watcher on the next slab of pavement outside St Paul's cathedral considered my question. That untidy stone might have been fine for fakirs but was no easy resting place for the 10,000 or more royalists sprawled on the numbing ground, enduring the long wait before the Royal Family rolled up in their well sprung coaches to the wedding.

"Why am I here?" I have a perfectly comfortable bed at home and a colour television in good order. I could watch it all with a helpful commentary instead of coming here and probably waving my flag at the back of somebody's head. It must be the atmosphere. You can really sense the excitement," my neighbour said.

By 10 pm on Tuesday the crowd was in noisy, carnival mood, singing and cheering everything that moved with any helpful purpose, from the council duncaster to the silver airship that portered over the cathedral.

At 11 o'clock warmth still lingered in the ground from a heavy afternoon as darkness fell and the tall columns at the west end of St Paul's glowed beneath floodlights. I began to covet the fold-up bed with its outrageous floral pattern and the sleeping bag a man near by had produced. He was enjoying a comfortable night's sleep.

Next to him, as midnight struck, a woman was busily frying bacon and eggs. The mellow chime of St Paul's mingled with the urgent jangle of a burglar alarm in a shop. For me it was too noisy to sleep in that tightly-packed front line.

The wine and liquor flowed, people started to sing. "I'm getting married in the morning" was popular and, more patriotically, "Jerusalem". Three performances of that were going on simultaneously at one point.

My neighbour woke me at 2 a.m. A heel of my shoe was sticking in his kidneys and we were both as stiff as the ground we were lying on. It was chilly and I watched him wrap himself in a copy of *The Times*, which he said was a fine insulator.

Immediately the telephone began to ring and Mr Livingstone explained amiably to his colleagues that he would have been able to get on with his work except for the intrusion of journalists wanting to find out how he was spending the day.

He then patiently turned his attention to those journalists and said that he favoured the ceremonial presidency instead of the monarchy. "There is no evidence that the Royal Family is trying to get involved in politics but there is always the possibility of the right-wing military element using royalty to justify a coup. The potential for the involvement of the monarchy in such a way remains a worry."

Having delivered this homily, Mr Livingstone got down to his work and later went to Crystal Palace with his wife, Christine, to listen to the concert before returning to County Hall to pick up more papers to take home. Keeping well in the background at the concert, he refused to make a speech.

"This would save money for the country, because fewer people would be ill," when he arrived at County Hall it was empty save for security staff,

By 3 o'clock everyone was familiar with the faces on the front line and the appearance of a stranger simply trying to infiltrate our exclusive ranks triggered a barrage of castles that usually sent the intruder packing. Particularly indignant were those who had been guarding a patch of pavement for three days. The thought of anyone slipping in without first suffering a bruising couch for a night or two prompted a cheerful but firm removal if the warning was not heeded.

Fast in the morning, twelfth hour of the vigil, was a depressing time, marked by the appearance of a dog with its nose pressed against the glass that usually sent the intruder packing. Particularly indignant were those who had been guarding a patch of pavement for three days. The thought of anyone slipping in without first suffering a bruising couch for a night or two prompted a cheerful but firm removal if the warning was not heeded.

Another mocking version of "Viva España" indicated our pavement community's clear objection to King Juan Carlos's refusal to attend the wedding. "At first light everyone climbed achingly to their feet and pushed towards the barriers, where we grouped like sardines in a tight-knit line."

Periscopes in patriotic colours bristled from the crowd and traders selling Union Jacks did brisk business. "I was a flag. If you don't want to wave it, stick it in your Christmas pudding," the salesman instructed as he collected £1 from a puzzled customer.

The time flew by in the early morning. We watched television men appear in morning dress to uncover the cameras near Queen Anne's monument and council workers lay a bed of sand outside the cathedral for the horse-drawn coaches. Columns of police poured into the area, all in morning dress. The forecast of early showers proved wrong, sunlight flooded the west side of the cathedral as the first guests arrived, and the magnificent appearance of the Royal Family and the bride in her glass made the wait seem worth while.

Unfortunately, a man in front of me chose that moment to place his son on his shoulders, presenting a view of a dusty trouser seat. Thank goodness for the television relay.

## Great divide in Ulster

By Richard Ford and Tim Jones

A soldier jumped from a Land Rover, rifle at the ready and dashed across a street to crouch under a poster which grimly reminded everyone that six men have died on hunger strike in the Maze prison near Belfast. A couple of miles away, in the republican heartlands of Belfast, pictures of the happy couple testified the windows of countless terraced homes.

In Protestant Belfast, the Union Jack defiantly flew, proclaiming loyalty to Queen and country. In republican Belfast, it was the tricolour of Ireland or the black flag commemorating the deaths of the hunger strikers that proclaimed their loyalty to an equally strong tradition. The two images summed up the division that has torn apart Ulster and is perhaps the most unhappy part of the Prince of Wales's future inheritance.

Throughout the morning streets in Ulster were deserted of both people and traffic as thousands, including many Roman Catholics, watched the wedding.

The narrow streets around the Shankill Road were decorated with red, white and blue bunting and Union Jacks. Many of them had been left up since the Orange Day parade of July 13. In the afternoon, street parties were held with pageants and fancy dress parades for the children.

Dexterity and diplomacy were two useful assets in Dublin as those with no strong views on the royal wedding attempted to watch the spectacle while side-stepping H-bloc protesters, republicans and Welsh nationalists.

Unlike its London namesake there was no hunting in Dublin's Fleet Street but the bars did a brisk trade. It was very much a "take it or leave it day" and city-centre traffic seemed as busy as ever. Some of the most vitriolic and foul-mouthed reaction came from a small group of Welsh nationalists who stormed into the Fleet Bar demanding that the television be switched off. They were soon dispersed.

## Thatcher lunch at the Bank

By Peter Waymark

The Prime Minister was the host at a lunch yesterday for visiting heads of state and leading political figures. It was held at the Bank of England, because wedding traffic and road closures would have made it difficult for the guests to have reached Downing Street.

The arrivals included the King and Queen of Tonga, Mrs Nancy Reagan, President Sir Gerald, most members of the Cabinet, and Lord Howe of the Hirsel, Mr Edward Heath, and Mr James Callaghan, the former Prime Ministers. They had a meal of salmon, lamb in minted aspic, supreme potatoes, bread of duck, new potatoes, salad, followed by fruit, blanc, vegetables and coffee. There were no speeches.

Miles Kington, page 16

## Defiant left wingers escape the tyranny of the Windsors

From Frank Johnson, Boulogne

As an act of open defiance against the tyranny of the House of Windsor, over 100 British left-wingers went on a day trip to Boulogne yesterday.

Sympathetic officials of the town's socialist mayor set up a reception centre to receive the refugees. Those who were successful in getting across the Channel—which is policed by the notorious "Royal Navy", itself a tool of the Windsors—were given beefsteak frites and plonk on the mayor's budget.

Safely on republican soil, the British left-wingers drank a toast to the success of France's new socialist ruler, M Mitterrand. Unfortunately, he could not be present in person. He was at the royal wedding. This seemed to be what the Marxists call an inherent contradiction but no matter. Everybody enjoyed themselves hugely.

The outing was led by Mr Richard Balf, Labour member of the European Parliament for a constituency which the old cockney name of Inner London South.

But, this being the Labour Party, not all factions were acknowledged his leadership of the working class or indeed of the day trip. There

was one group largely consisting of the staff at Labour Party HQ and of personal assistants and secretaries to shadow ministers. On the boat coming over, I made the error of asking them to point out Mr Balf, the leader. "You can't miss him," I was advised. "He looks like an opportunist, a careerist and a creep."

Who needs a Labour split when you have a Labour day trip to Boulogne? I assured them that I had heard that Mr Balf spoke well of them too. Note the less, the Anti-Balf Tendency were very amiable. One of the most refreshing things about Labour activists who believe in the brotherhood of the human race is that they seldom speak well of any particular member of it.

The wretched Balf having been dispatched the name of a Labour MP called Balford came up and got a terrible thrashing which saw a good few knots across the Channel. He was MP for Nuneaton, it seemed, but because of impending bunnary changes had managed to get the safer seat of Wigorn—a careerist deed, apparently. "Would he be on the trip today?" Only if M le Maire can offer him a seat, someone replied amid broad jollity.

I talked to Mr Alan Haworth,

a party employee. He was a member of Newham North-east Labour Party, he explained, and was therefore one of the left-wing incomers to that constituency—"the bedsit brigade". Sir Harold Wilson called them—who had ousted Mr Reg Prentice. An heroic figure, then; the equivalent to a Battle of Britain pilot in bourgeois society.

Was he not worried about the apparent working class interest in this royal wedding? He could you have socialism with the workers going in for this sort of thing? He was very honest about it. He agreed that it was a problem, but hoped that under socialism the monarchy would "somehow wither away".

A bearded man called Stewart said the workers were enjoying the royal wedding because it was the only thing which could relieve their plight—unemployment and so on. He, too, was disappointedly reasonable, however, and did not seem entirely convinced of this line himself. A man from Labour Weekly said his paper had thought of doing a special wedding issue about a working class couple getting married this week and all the problems they would face, such as unemployment and bad housing. I suggested something jollier,

more satirical, might be in order. "That was our idea of fun," he explained. He too was unconvinced.

The hated Balf turned out to be genial enough. On arrival he gave an interview to French television explaining that not everyone in Britain was excited by the royal wedding. But he was anxious to emphasize that he was not necessarily a republican. "There are gradations between annual and opposition," he said.

Everybody's principal purpose, it turned out, was to wander round the town eating and drinking in moderation. So in the end they were not much different from day trippers who were Windsor's loyal subjects.

## Working day for GLC chief

By Christopher Warman

Mr Ken Livingstone, left wing leader of the Greater London Council, wearing a blue striped shirt and blue jeans, spent yesterday working on council business and attending the council-sponsored rock concert at Crystal Palace. Pinned

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Royal Wedding



THE BRIDE RETURNS. Her beautiful dress shows to full effect as the Princess of Wales returns to Buckingham Palace with her husband.



GOING AWAY. The other outfit every woman was curious to see. The Princess at Waterloo Station in a soft and pretty summery dress and jacket in canteloupe silk. There is, of course, the characteristic frill of white organza at the neckline. The outfit was made by Belville Sassoon of Belgravia, who designed that of the bride's mother, Mrs Shand-Kydd.

Foreign reaction

# How the world switched on to celebrate as well

By Dan van der Vat

The response abroad to the royal wedding, brought within viewing range by satellites to a good half of the population of the planet, was predictably mixed yesterday.

In the Commonwealth, Australia was offered saturation television coverage, more than enough to appease the royalists and to provoke the republicans. The country's best-known novelist, Patrick White, described the wedding as "a kind of rosy women's weekly romance to lull the more soft-centred among us and distract us from reality". Dame Edna Everage, alias Barry Humphries, the actor, wrote some commemorative doggerel which included the line: "Charles' Di is cast, his crown is jewelled with love."

The inhabitants of the small New South Wales town of Goodooga, recently voted the most boring in the country, took part in a wedding song contest where all entries had to be sung to the tune of "Waltzing Matilda".

The streets of Gibraltar were virtually deserted as most of the 30,000 inhabitants watched television and conserved their energies to see off the royal couple at the weekend. Their Mediterranean honeymoon cruise is due to start from there on the royal yacht Britannia, a fact which led King Juan Carlos of Spain to decline his wedding invitation.

In New Zealand the television transmissions came overnight at local time and offered a generally welcome distraction from the controversy over the South African rugby tour. The Wellington Parliament rose early to enable members to watch.

The British Army of the Rhine was given the day off at its bases in northern West Germany, so that soldiers and their families could watch the wedding on television. Many spontaneous street parties were organized.

In Switzerland, television stations were assailed by angry telephone callers after a Geneva pirate radio transmitter blotted out the television sound and caused the pictures of the wedding to deteriorate.

In addition to political comments on the Maze hunger strikers, riots in Liverpool and hunger in the Third World, there was a fake description of a violent incident outside St Paul's.

In the EEC, France experienced a flood of newspapers with curious headlines in English. The daily *Parisien Libéré* carried the banner headline, Love story, and the evening *France-Soir* had the main headline, Good Luck Charles Lady Di. The iconoclastic left-wing paper *Liberation*, however, offered the headline The latest film of Buckingham incorporated over a photographic montage of a topless Lady Diana being fondled by Prince Charles.

In Greece newspapers continued to attack Britain for inviting former King Constantine of Greece deposed in 1974. President

Konstantin Karamanlis declined to attend the wedding at the last minute on health grounds. There was no live radio or television coverage.

The press in West Germany continued to give enormous space to the wedding, in many cases contrasting it with Britain's problems in the inner cities, Northern Ireland and with unemployment.

Millions of West German citizens watched the four-hour television relay of the wedding. Frau Eva Rath, leader of the tiny West German women's party, injected a dissenting note by dismissing the wedding as Roman-style bread and circuses "to keep people's minds off other things".

Elsewhere in the world, while the Chinese all but ignored the event, a newspaper in neighbouring Indonesia called the wedding "the greatest show on earth".

The state radio in Iran reported that the royal couple married "at the expense of the poor English people" against a background of street violence and economic collapse.

Television broadcasts lasting four hours drove most things off the screens in Japan, where millions stayed up to watch transmissions from London. A bank official watching through a shop window said: "They tell us the British economy is declining. Well, if it is, the British certainly know how to go down in style."

In Spain official sourness over Gibraltar's role in the honeymoon cruise was offset by wide press coverage, while the state-run television network carried long relays of the ceremony and processions. Thousands of British holidaymakers celebrated the day ostentatiously without any sign of ill-will on the part of Spanish citizens.

In Thailand, a well-known fortune-teller was quoted as predicting that Prince Charles was unlikely to take a mistress, though women would continue to chase him.

In the United States, saturation coverage began at dawn American time, with all three national television networks giving hours to the proceedings and events in London. The British Ambassador in Washington, Sir Nicholas Henderson, was host at a wedding breakfast for prominent Americans and diplomats. Outside, protesters paraded a placard which said: "Irish starve while you feast".

In the Soviet Union, the media showed more interest in renewed rioting in Liverpool. Soviet television gave about one minute to the wedding preparations.

From the Vatican City, the Pope sent a message of congratulation from his hospital room. "I pray that almighty God will bestow upon both of you His richest blessings of peace and joy in many happy years of Christian married life and in the high service to which you have been called."



FLATMATES. Girls who shared with Diana... Virginia Pitman, Caroline Pride, Anne Bolton.



## Immaculate Prime Minister

Mrs Margaret Thatcher lives up to her reputation for looking cool, calm and collected on any and every occasion. Here, with not a hair out of place, she talks to an officer in ceremonial dress.



FLAGS GALORE: No mistaking the enthusiasm and affection of the crowds outside St Paul's

## TV coverage

# What BBC saw as ritual ITV treated as news

In one of the most desperate patches of the over-long warm-up to its royal wedding coverage, the BBC treated us to a picturesque but pedestrian tour of the royal estate at Balmoral.

Independent television, at about the same time, was interviewing the chief of the cardiac arrest unit at St Paul's. He was speculating on the possibility that the bride's father might need help during the ceremony.

It was a nice illustration of the difference in style between the two networks yesterday. The BBC treated the wedding as a ritual, independent television as a real news event.

The BBC used to be accused of handling royal occasions in the way proper English women are traditionally supposed to approach their wedding night. They are duly overawed by the immensity of the event but do not want to be caught relishing it ostentatiously.

That was not altogether true about the wedding. Angela Rippon, sitting behind her control desk in a studio hinting at the decor of Buckingham Palace, was obviously loving every moment. But she and her colleagues seldom allowed a hint of possible complications to creep in.

Tom Fleming, the main BBC commentator, opened with a set piece beginning: "Once upon a time". He tried to maintain the fairy-tale theme throughout. For independent television, Alastair Burnet was sharper and more acerbic, knowing and realistic. While acknowledging the magnificence, he was aware of the pitfalls.

The tone had been set early on. Independent Television News's first news broadcast at 7.30 am reported that hundreds had been injured in the crush at Tuesday night's fireworks display. A man was interviewed who had been helping to set off the fireworks and who had been burnt.

Both channels speculated excitedly about the wedding dress, but only independent television pointed to a potential disaster. "Half an inch too long and Lady Diana would almost certainly trip on the cathedral steps."

Independent television was bolder, too, on the romantic angles. As the BBC gave a highly tangential report on female firefighters at Gordonstown, the competition was running a cheeky "where are they now?" portrait of the Prince's former girlfriends.

"Charles has sown some rather mild wild oats", was the comment of Anthony Carthew, the reporter.

Later, Alastair Burnet sailed close to lese-majesty when he suggested that the Queen did not always seem to enjoy weddings. But, to his credit, he is the one commentator on royal occasions who consciously avoids the obvious clichés. Independent television had brought in Ronald

Allison, the former press officer at Buckingham Palace, to provide glimpses of the obvious for him.

"The wait has been well worth while, no doubt about that", trilled Allison at the first glimpse of the bride. When he started to go on about the pagantry and splendour that only Britain can do properly Burnet impatiently cut him off.

Yet Allison was not easily deterred. "He must now be getting very, very excited indeed," he told us as the Prince drove to the cathedral. "He'll be feeling the emotion of the occasion as much as the splendour."

For the BBC, Tom Fleming could find clichés of his own. He gave us "the time-honoured ritual of a British royal occasion", the Princess as "a wonderful fairy-tale sight", and, in front of the Palace balcony, "a veritable sea" of people.

## A view from 1,000ft up

He used "wonderful" and "magnificent" and "marvellous" rather too often. Everyone was trying hard not to say "radiant" and I caught it only once, from Judith Chalmers for independent television near the end.

Independent television's camera mounted on an airship added to the spirit of the occasion rather than to the quality of the coverage. "Wonderful clarity from a thousand feet up", Andrew Gardner, the studio host, boasted, but the fact remained that clarity was even greater from the cameras at ground level.

The BBC had the best camera positions at critical moments. They gave us the better view of Lady Diana in her carriage and of the placing of the ring. When the bride said: "I will", the Archbishop's mitre was between her and the independent television camera.

Neither channel made much fuss about the slight errors the bride and groom both made in their responses. For just under two minutes in the middle of the ceremony, independent television lost its picture from inside the Cathedral, but the BBC sportingly lent its own pictures.

Independent television said: "There's an agreement with the BBC. If they had a breakdown, they would have taken our pictures. The power failure was at a linking station at Millbank".

When it was all finally finished, there were brief studio discussions, but by then everyone was drained of imagination. When one of Angela Rippon's guests made the point that St Paul's Cathedral was very, very large, it was apparent that everything there was to say had been said, and much more.



## Toxteth flares again

## Inquiry seeks police driver involved in riot fatality

From John Young, Liverpool

Mr Kenneth Oxford, the Chief Constable of Merseyside, has ordered an immediate inquiry into the incident during Tuesday night's riots in Toxteth which led to the death of a young man in hospital early yesterday. An assistant chief constable from Northumbria, who has not been named, was understood to be on his way to Liverpool to head the investigation.

Mr David Moore, aged 22, the first fatal casualty of the present spate of urban rioting in Britain, was run down by a police vehicle. That was acknowledged by Mr Oxford, who said the purpose of the inquiry would be to identify the driver.

Asked if the incident could be termed a "hit-and-run", he replied: "Yes you could put that interpretation on it."

After the worst night's rioting in Toxteth since the first outbreak nearly four weeks ago, Mr Moore's death seemed to have destroyed any faint hope of a truce. The Liverpool 8 defence committee denounced it as murder, and the Merseyside Community Relations Council said it was appalled at the dangers of the aggressive use of police vehicles.

Witnesses said Mr Moore, who was crippled from a childhood accident, was struck by a police Land-Rover. But yesterday afternoon a black youth, who refused to be named, insisted that it was neither a Land-Rover nor a van but an "armoured car" which came over a hill at high speed and ran straight into a group of people.

The repeated use of vehicles to charge rioters was seen in the small hours of yesterday. On a signal they would race off in convoys down the street, to be met by shouts, screams and a barrage of petrol bombs, bricks and other missiles.

During the rioting, cars were overturned and left as burning barricades, and lamp standards were felled with pickaxes. Tyres from a looted factory were flung across the streets and set alight with petrol bombs.

Miss Pauline Dunlop, a city councillor who is also a nurse, did not see the incident involving Mr Moore but was called to give him first aid. "It looked as if his neck was broken," she said.

Mr Oxford yesterday defended the use of vehicles to disperse crowds, saying he preferred such tactics to using CS gas. Brushing aside demands for his resignation, he said it was "up to the public at large to show that this sort of behaviour on our streets cannot be condoned."

Since the riots began, some 700 police have been injured. Tuesday night's toll was 34, of whom three were police officers in hospital, one with a suspected fractured skull.

There had been more petrol bombs than on any previous night, he said, but the police had made only 22 arrests, mostly for possession of offensive weapons.

He also referred to an outbreak of vandalism at Maghull, some ten miles from Toxteth, in which shop windows were smashed and looted. "So there is a copycat element creeping in, and it may escalate," he said.

Despite Mr Oxford's appeal for a return to order, both his own position and the behaviour of the police in general are under increasing attack. Law and order on Merseyside is becoming a political issue, with Conservatives defending the police and Labour and the trade unions showing sympathy with the rioters.

Mr Sunday Blass, former Conservative chairman of the county council's police committee, yesterday called on Lady Sney, the Labour chairman, to withdraw the remarks she made on Tuesday about police methods.

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It is her duty to support the chief constable and his men, and it is wrong for her to undermine his authority and morale in this way," he said.

But Mr James Stuart-Cole, Labour leader of the council, said he believed the police committee should have the power to dismiss the chief constable. "If we had that power we would give serious consideration to his position," he added. "It is a matter of regret to me that we do not."

Mr Colin Barnett, regional secretary of the Trades Union Council, said at a press conference in Toxteth yesterday that his council had been asked to support a "people's march against racism" in Liverpool on August 15. He would be seeking the council's endorsement next Thursday.

Dr Hilary Hodge, a member of the police committee, said that Mr Oxford had treated the committee with complete contempt. There was much wrong with police relations with the public on Merseyside, and it was time Mr William Whiteley, Home Secretary came there to sort it out.

The Liverpool 8 defence committee said that the events of the past two nights demonstrated conclusively that Mr Oxford was a police chief of the rampage, and that his officers felt free to engage in any form of brutality.

The Merseyside Community Relations Council said Mr Oxford had tended to increase tension in the city.

Mr David Moore getting first aid as he lies fatally injured after being hit by a police vehicle in Toxteth.

## Calf exports code gets angry response

By Hugh Clayton  
Agriculture Correspondent

The Government has quietly overruled objections from the animal welfare lobby, and the Commons Select Committee on Agriculture to the export of live calves and lambs. Animal welfare campaigners responded angrily yesterday to the issue by ministers late on Tuesday of a voluntary code of practice for the owners of yards where animals are penned before they are sent abroad.

The publication of the code, which will take effect on September 28, shows that the Government has rejected the almost unanimous complaint from the animal welfare lobby that the export trade in live animals is cruel and should be banned.

Although the trade is outside the terms of the welfare investigation by the select committee, it said in a report last week: "It will be obvious from what we have said that we deplore this particular trade."

Mr Robin Corbett, chairman of the Farm Animal Welfare Executive, an umbrella group of more than 10 of the largest welfare societies in Britain, said he would protest to ministers because his organization had not been consulted about the code although it had been asked for comments about the order that accompanied it.

"The very publication of this code seems to amount to an admission that the existing regulations are not being followed," he said. "One is left with the feeling that this thing is next door to useless. We want an end to the export trade in live farm animals. We have no faith in any bits of paper because all the evidence is that they are disregarded in practice."

Farmers want the export trade to continue because of its importance to the economic health of the livestock industry. Each year more than ten times as many calves are exported live from Britain as are eaten as veal in this country.

The code, which is voluntary, says that calves on a liquid diet should be offered glucose and water after long journeys to ports and airports.

Ms Maureen Tomlinson, political affairs controller of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, said: "We are very disappointed. We will continue to press the Government very strongly to end this trade."

MPs will be urged to take an important initiative in the continuing battle to tilt the balance of power between Westminster and Whitehall, more strongly in favour of the Commons, in a report to be published in September by the Select Committee on Procedure (Supply).

The key to the committee's reform plan is that a selection of the 190 individual votes the Commons uses to grant funds, or supply, to use the technical term, "government" departments should be discussed on the floor of the House.

After their own careful investigations, the new departmentally related select committees would give advice on the expenditure of the whole House.

The Commons would have the power to amend individual estimates by reordering their elements or reducing them, but they would not have the power to increase an estimate.

The indications are that the procedure committee wants eight days a session set aside for the purpose. Such a proposal would cause difficulties with the Government, although it is generally sympathetic to the idea. Mr Francis Pym, Leader of the House, in evidence before the committee in May, suggested allocation of two or three days.

The committee, which has been meeting since January under the chairmanship of Mr Terence Higgins, Conservative MP for Worthing and a former Financial Secretary to the Treasury, has proposed another idea that might not find favour with ministers, judging from their negative response. In a White Paper published on the Association of Government and the Commons Public Accounts Committee.



The picture bought by the National Gallery as a fine example of Italianate Dutch work.

## National Gallery 'mistaken'

## Weenix work by artist's son, experts say

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Only one man in England has apparently noticed that the National Gallery is labouring under a misapprehension over what artist painted one of its recent acquisitions. The gallery calls it: "A courtyard with two figures as Antony and Cleopatra" by Jan Baptist Weenix.

Mr Stephen Reiss, managing director of the Royal Academy of Arts Business Art Galleries, has written to *The Times* that it is not by Jan Baptist Weenix but by his son Jan, who was his pupil and follower. His view is confirmed by Dr Albert Blankert, of Utrecht University, author of an important study of the period, *Dutch Seventeenth Century Italianate Landscape Painters*.

Dr Blankert points out that a photograph of the painting has already been filed at the Rijksbureau as a work by Jan Weenix, the son.

The subject is probably not Antony and Cleopatra, he says. It is the type of object usually described as "Merry Company".

He categorizes it as an exceptionally beautiful painting "but it is easy to see that it is by the son."

The National Gallery announced the purchase of the painting in May. It had been included in a Sotheby sale in July, 1980 (again wrongly attributed to Jan Baptist Weenix), where it was estimated to fetch

£20,000-£30,000 but failed to find a buyer.

Sotheby's subsequently negotiated a private treaty sale to the National Gallery on behalf of the owner.

Weenix Senior visited Italy in 1642-46 and was deeply influenced by his Italian contemporaries. He specialized in painting Italianate landscapes, with ruins of ancient buildings and figures in modern dress, as well as turning his hand to still life and portraiture.

The National Gallery painting is characteristic of this Italianate mode, which was adopted by several Dutch artists of the period.

Mr Christopher Brown, who has charge of the Gallery's Dutch paintings, comments that the picture was bought as a fine example of Italianate Dutch painting. The gallery is well supplied with the better known Dutch realist school of the period, but has little of the Italianate two.

"We believe it to be by the father," he commented, "but if it were by the son it would not affect the reason for our purchase. We believe it to be a very fine example of a type of Dutch painting we are short of."

Mr Brown points out that it is very difficult to tell the father from the son. This is confirmed by my researches. Inquiries made of two leading dealers in Dutch painting

elicited the responses: "Did he have a son, then?" and "I do not know how you tell the difference. I will look it up."

Mr Reiss points out that after Jan Baptist returned from Italy he always Italianized his signature, making it "Gio Battista", short for Giovanni Battista.

The signature on this painting was read by Sotheby's as "J. Weenix" and by the National Gallery as "J. B. Weenix": to the naked eye it is almost unreadable.

If the signature truly reads "J. B." it is probably a later (fraudulent) addition; if "J." it was probably placed there by the son.

Another cause for suspicion is the partially illegible date "1660". The exact date of Jan Baptist's death is not known, but it is believed to have been about 1660.

According to Mr Reiss, "no other work by Jan Baptist later than 1659 has ever been recorded".

Blankert further points out that the brushwork and treatment of the figures are characteristic of the son.

It is, however, a subject on which little knowledge is available. There were nearly as many artists in the seventeenth century Holland as there were in the nineteenth century. Despite the boom in the art history industry, little work has been done on them.

## TUC backs cervical smear campaign

By Annabel Ferriman, Health Services Correspondent

A joint TUC-Government campaign to encourage women to be screened for cancer of the cervix, which kills 2,000 a year, has been suggested by Mr Len Murray, TUC general secretary.

Mr Murray has written to Sir George Young, Under-Secretary of State, Department of Health and Social Security, after Sir George's letter to *The Times* last week in which he said the Government was considering launching a national campaign to encourage women to come forward.

Mr Murray refers in his letter to the TUC's recent advice to union officers to press employers for cancer screening at the workplace.

He says in his letter: "One disincentive to the take-up of cervical cancer screening by women in the priority groups, particularly working women among whom the incidence of cervical cancer is especially high, is the accessibility of cytology clinics."

"Taking screening services to the workplace may be a means of increasing take-up markedly."

"In your letter to *The Times*, you mention that the Government is considering a campaign to encourage cytology take-up. Could it suggest that the Government might wish to commend the TUC initiative as part of its campaign, and encourage employers to agree to workplace screening facilities?"

The Government, at present, is not available for them from next year, but no money is set aside to buy them. Consequently, three or four such committees might become computerized in 1982, but the vast majority not for another five or ten years.

Mr Purser thought providing a recall service was important enough for the Government to direct health authorities to provide funds for computerization.

The Government, rather than making it the responsibility of general practitioners, is considering reorganizing doctors' so that those GPs who remind their patients are paid more, and doctors who fail to take on the responsibility receive less.

One difficulty in launching a campaign to encourage women to go to cervical smears is to ensure that the laboratory facilities are available to cope with the increased demand.

At present about 2.5 million smears are carried out a year, of which just over a million are on women aged over 35 and 1.4 million on women of under 35.

But some middle class young women, among whom the incidence is less than among working class women, are probably being screened more frequently than necessary, so the campaign would need to ensure that they were discouraged from presenting themselves.

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## UNION TO REPRESENT DIVERS

One of the largest diving companies operating in the North Sea has agreed to recognize the National Union of Seamen. It is seen as a breakthrough for trade union organization in the offshore oil fields.

The agreement is for divers employed by Comex Houliou on board the Uncle John, an emergency support vessel.

Comex Houliou, which is based in Aberdeen, is the first diving company operating in the United Kingdom sector to agree to union recognition which will cover about 30 divers. The company and the union have also agreed to approach ACAS, the conciliation service, to hold a ballot

## Leading republicans visit Maze hunger strikers

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Three leading republicans visited the Maze prison, near Belfast, yesterday to see the eight hunger strikers in what was being interpreted as a significant move in the crisis.

The group included a member of the Irish Republican Socialist Party, Mr Gerry Adams, vice-president of Sinn Féin and Mr Owen Carron who was election agent for Robert Sands, the hunger striker who became an MP.

They went to the prison after having talks recently with relatives of the hunger strikers, interested clergy and members of the Social Democratic and Labour Party.

Republican sources did not raise hopes that a settlement was imminent.

Meanwhile, the condition of Kieran Doherty and Kevin Lynch, who today entered the seventeenth, and sixty-ninth days of their hunger strike respectively, continues to deteriorate.

Mr Kenneth Maginnis, the Official Unionist candidate in the Fermanagh and South Tyrone by-election, is no longer a part-time member of the Ulster Defence Regiment as stated in *The Times* yesterday.

## Science report

## Unexplored dangers of asbestiform fibres

By the staff of "Nature"

Asbestos-like fibres may be found in products from cosmetics and medicines to lubricating oils, an American mineralogist has alleged, and they may be just as dangerous as the true asbestos which has caused mesothelioma and debilitating lung disease among asbestos workers.

On the other hand, the fibres may be harmless, Professor Tibor Zoltai, of the University of Minnesota, says. But they look so like asbestos fibres under the microscope that it is time medical scientists paid proper attention to them.

Zoltai has been interested in "asbestiform" fibres for some time, and has been conducting something of a campaign to have them recognized as a potential hazard. Some of them have not been in use in commercial products long enough to be sure whether they are carcinogenic or not; and others may never have been considered as potential causes of disease. So Zoltai's latest step is to detail, in the forthcoming paper in the journal *Science*, how widespread asbestiform fibres are.

They occur in medicines, cosmetics, paints, vegetable oils, herbicides and pet litter products, he says, where they are used as thickeners and absorbents. The "undoubtedly asbestiform" mineral attapulgite, for example, occurs in antidiarrhoeal products, ointments and medicines.

Zoltai's warning will not be taken seriously by many scientists, who feel that the fact that a mineral forms fibres is not sufficient to class it as asbestiform, and therefore, by implication, dangerous.

Zoltai, on the other hand, points out that "asbestos" is a commercial term—already includes a number of distinct mineral species—and not a scientific group but largely because they are relatively common and easy to work. Why should those mineral fibres be dangerous and others not? After all the biological action of asbestos is still not understood.

Commercial asbestos is very unusual in certain ways. It comes in two broad crystalline forms, represented by chrysotile asbestos (long and silky and good for weaving) and blue asbestos (crocidolite). Chrysotile fibres are like flat sheets of paper which have been rolled into a scroll; crocidolite (the most dangerous form) consists of long silicate chains loosely bonded together.

Scroll-form minerals other than chrysotile may be quite uncommon, though hallosite, a porcelain-like mineral related to kaolin, appears to take this shape, says Zoltai. Chrysotile is used in asbestos pulps, and sepiolite, which is used for tobacco pipes and cigarette holders, are more common.

Commercial asbestos fibres are also very strong and resistant to degradation in the body. Some fibrous minerals such as fibrolite are probably too soft to survive; but others may be as hard and resistant as asbestos. Zoltai is now working on ways of testing if this is the case.

© Nature-Times News Service, 1981.

## LEVELS OF RADIATION DROP AGAIN

The amount of radioactive fallout in the United Kingdom was lower last year and was less than 1 per cent of the peak reached in 1963 to 1964, according to figures released today by the Atomic Energy Authority.

Its report also shows that the average concentration of long-lived fission products such as Caesium-137 and Strontium-90 in air and rain in Britain in 1980 were about two-thirds of those in 1975.

Short-lived fission products, Barium-140 and Iodine-131, from the Chinese test explosion of October 16, 1980, were first detected in the United Kingdom atmosphere later that month, and about 1 per cent of the total long-lived amount of Caesium-137 detected in December was also attributable to the test.

The programme of continuous sampling of airborne dust and rainwater, and their analysis for various fission products and other radioactive nuclides, has been carried out by the Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Harwell, Oxfordshire, for more than 25 years.

The results are published every year in *Radioactive Fallout in Air and Rain: Results to the end of 1980*. AERE Harwell, Stationery Office, E3.

## HALIFAX SCHOOL PLAN REJECTED

Proposals to close four grammar schools and six secondary modern schools in Halifax, and set up four comprehensive and a sixth-form college in their place have been rejected by Mr Mark Carlisle, Secretary of State for Education and Science.

Three of the comprehensive schools would have taken pupils only to the age of 16, while the fourth would have taken them up to age 18.

Mr Carlisle said he was not convinced that the proposed six-form college would be able to attract enough pupils.

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Warsaw Poland's union, for government's part, cent siding a already Government to ease P Solidari threatened strikes in Government cent cut month n supplies. Union a thirties plus row to d tion prob cut in the monthly n A Solid the union if it were only, but goes on n will have Chronic worsened rests trig men's pri formation then, sug cut and fr ever short The sho organize Poland yes than 1,00 through d dramatize The pro a repeated drivers, w Lodz, Pol. city.

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# Iran earthquake death toll may be in thousands

By Our Foreign Staff

An earthquake destroyed several villages in south-east Iran for the second time in six weeks, leaving more than 700 people dead and 440 injured according to first reports, the Iranian news agency Pars said.

The Governor of Kerman province, which is about 500 miles south-east of Tehran, told Pars the final death toll may rise to between 3,000 and 4,000. In some villages as many as 90 per cent of the houses were demolished, while about half the affected area was lying under rubble, Mr Abdolhossein Sayeh, the Governor, was quoted as saying.

The earthquake, which struck at 5.24 pm (GMT) on Tuesday, blocked mountain roads. Rescue teams were being flown in by helicopters.

Pars said rescue squads immediately started digging bodies and survivors out of the ruins and evacuating the injured to emergency hospitals set up at Kerman, the provincial capital.

The Tehran Seismological Institute said the earthquake measured between 6.7 and 7 on the Richter scale. Its epicentre was close to the villages of Andosh and Shahdad, both about 30 miles from Kerman.

In this area an earthquake left more than 1,000 people dead and 1,500 injured, on June 11.

Rescuers were being hampered by the mountainous and semi-desert terrain. Helicopters taking supplies between Kerman and Shahdad crossed peaks of more than 12,000 ft.

Food and milk were among early supplies sought by Red Crescent (Red Cross) teams. Helicopters were making the injured to hospitals in Kerman until field-hospitals could be set up. Telephone links were cut between Kerman and Tehran.

A military aircraft carrying a medical team flew from

# Pertini pledges to resist terrorism

From Peter Nichols, Rome, July 29

The octogenarian President Pertini looked away from the wedding which he was presiding over on television and said sadly: "Our King opened the road to Fascism."

He followed the whole morning's transmission like King Juan Carlos of Spain. President Pertini was one of the great absentees from St Paul's. His absence, however, was in no way meant as a protest. When his invitation came he had thought that he would be on holiday by this time and so immediately sent his regrets and asked Senator Amintore Fanfani, the president of the senate, to represent him.

For a time he followed the broadcast with personal comments. The British monarchy was deeply embedded in the life of the nation because it had kept out of political life, he said. "It is better that we are a republic here. The last kings betrayed the people too badly."



President Pertini: "I believe in my people."

"One of the biggest crimes of the King was to agree to make the declaration of war against Britain and France in 1940. He could have refused to do this. I was then in prison and I wept with rage at the news."

So now there was no nostalgia in Italy for the monarchy. Young people in particular felt nothing for the former royal family.

He had been asked on behalf of the former King Umberto who was in Portugal if he could be buried in Italy. The President was happy to grant the request as a human gesture but he had placed a condition: the former King should write to him with a letter of apology addressed to him as President of the Republic.

The King refused to do this. His cousin, King Juan Carlos of Spain, for whom President Pertini has a great esteem, was critical of the refusal.

The appearance on the screen of the Duke of Edinburgh brought some enthusiastic memories: "What laughs we have had together when they were here. The Queen told him off about it, you know."

The serious business of talking about Italy's troubles had to wait lunch because the wedding was too absorbing. "I will telephone the kitchen

would feel the effects. But he could not say with certainty where the centre was. He said that the King, the Turk who had tried to kill the Pope, the President's great friend, was brought out of prison in Istanbul, given money and told to kill the Pope or risk to be killed himself. Now the terrorist was expected to be freed from the Italian prison in which he is held, but that, the President said, would not happen. Here he was under the closest supervision.

The overwhelming majority of the Italian people, the President went on, were still determined to resist terrorism. He had disapproved of the Socialist Party's decision to print documents issued by the "Red Brigades" terrorist group in the party's newspaper. Despite this lapse, the front of a firm stand against the terrorists was still largely intact.

In the West, the President's performance of Senator Giovanni Spadolini, the new Prime Minister, and hoped his Government would last.

In the face of Italy's difficulties, President Pertini has not lost his faith in his country. "I believe in my people," he said. "I have seen this country terribly reduced more than once. The Nazis and the Fascists did dreadful things here. But the people manage to overcome the most appalling difficulties."

"I am one of them. I share their qualities and defects. They respect my sincerity, especially the young people. The overwhelming majority are not drug-addicts or terrorists."

"Groups of young people, from children on, come see me here. So far I have talked to 37,000 of them and I have yet to hear a stupid question."

# Arrigo Levi: A personal view

## Centre challenge in Britain and Italy

The endless changing kaleidoscope of political life under democratic conditions produces, from time to time, patterns which sharply contrast the usual polarisation of forces, around two main parties. And support for leadership for one charismatic leader, as in the case of General de Gaulle in 1958) is not the only way in which the prevailing two-party system can be shaken.

At the present time, there are two European countries, Britain and Italy, where an unusual challenge from the centre is being made. This is a very up-to-date development for the two dominating parties: Conservatives and Labour in Britain, Christian Democrats and Communists in Italy.

There are obvious differences between the British and Italian cases, but the similarities are also striking.

So far, the rise of the Social Democrat Party in Britain seems to spring from a highly unusual event—the simultaneous radicalisation and polarisation of both great parties in general, when one of the two parties elects an "extremist" leader, the other happily rushes to the centre and scores sweeping gains in the succeeding election.

The happenings in the past 20 years in the United States: When Senator Barry Goldwater led the Republicans to shameful defeat in 1964, and when Senator George McGovern led the Democrats to a similar débâcle in 1972.

I cannot recall another occasion when both parties simultaneously ran away from the centre in opposite directions. This is the historic chance now offered to the SDP in Britain: A wholly different thing from the rise of Labour in the early years of the century, which was related to the widening of the electorate as well as to the huge social changes in the country.

Either of the two main parties, or both, may of course still recover their senses before a general election takes place, and Britain's peculiar electoral system may still produce in the end the most surprising results: But the "space" offered to a new party of the centre by the "double polarisation" which has occurred is obviously unique. No such radicalization of the Christian Democrats (DC) and Communists (PCI) has taken place in Italy. Still, the two main parties are both losing ground in favour of the four centre parties.

In 1976, the Christian Democrats and Communists together got 73.2 per cent of the vote (38.8 to the DC, 34.4 to the PCI), while the four parties in the middle got only 17.5. A series of elections in 1979-1981 has now reduced the big two's share of the vote by five or six points, and brought the share of the four in the middle up to around 25 per cent.

The first clear sign now has, for the first time since December, 1945, a Prime Minister chosen from one of the centre parties: the Christian Democrat, Signor Giovanni Spadolini, is another powerful indication of the rise of a new challenge from the centre.

Italy's electoral law, which is rigorously proportional, will of course never permit those huge shifts in the voting pattern which Britain's "first past the post" takes all" system makes possible. But if the four middle parties consolidate their gains in a future parliamentary election the face of Italian democracy will radically change.

The Italian electorate, with its deep desire for change without danger, seems to have realized that the political polarization of the middle 1970s could never bring about such change. Out of an excess of caution and ambiguity, Signor Berlinguer's Communists have apparently lost the chance they then had to become a reliable alternative to the Christian Democrats.

Now the four middle parties have the chance. Signor Spadolini's determined leadership they are offering the country a "new social compact" which is strongly reminiscent of the policies of consensus followed by the forces now coalescing at the centre of Britain's political stage, at the time of the Lib-Lab alliance.

But one wonders which parties, in Britain and Italy, would suffer most from the rise of a new powerful centre force. In Britain, the crisis of the Labour Party and the resulting search for a "new left" could have the surprising result of producing a new right-wing party, in lieu of the Conservative Party. Could something similar happen in Italy? It is not impossible.

While the biggest of the four parties in the middle, Signor Craxi's Socialists, wants to follow President Mitterrand's strategy in France in order to take the Communists' place as the new main party of the left, it still could, in the end, lead the centre to success mostly at the expense of the Christian Democrats. The kaleidoscope of Italian democracy, which remained unchanged for so long, could produce now, it has started moving, quite unexpected changes.

Times Newspapers, 1981

# Israel shoots down Syrian jet in Lebanon dogfight

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, July 29

The precarious five-day ceasefire suffered its most severe setback this morning when Israeli fighters shot down a Syrian jet which had intervened in a reconnaissance patrol flying over Lebanon. The Israelis claimed the aircraft they destroyed was a MIG 25.

The dogfight highlighted one of the most sensitive sections of the truce negotiated last week by Mr Philip Habib, America's special envoy. The Syrians were not directly involved in the truce negotiations.

In diplomatic circles there were fears that a renewal of tension between Israel and Syria could undermine the ceasefire. It could also reactivate the unresolved question of the Syrian missile batteries in the Bekaa Valley.

Damascus said yesterday gave warning in an official commentary that Syria was prepared to intercept any Israeli aircraft flying in Lebanese airspace. The threat contrasted sharply with the low profile which Syria maintained during the two-week war of attrition between Israel and the Palestinians.

# NZ police charge on protesters

By Our Foreign Staff

More than 30 people were injured in Wellington yesterday when police charged a demonstration against the South African Springboks rugby tour of New Zealand.

About 2,000 protesters were marching on the South African Consulate when they were confronted by two lines of police. The police warned them and then moved in on the crowd with batons, hitting the protesters on their heads, shoulders and arms. At least 30 suffered head injuries and two were taken to hospital by ambulance.

Observers described the ugly scenes as the worst violence known in New Zealand since the depression in the 1930s.

Earlier yesterday, 20 protesters stormed the headquarters of the Wellington Rugby Union and scattered tickets for the second All-Blacks-Springboks test from a first floor window to demonstrate their opposition to the tour.

Mr Helen Sussman, who yesterday led eight Progressive Federal Party MPs on a tour of makeshift camps being used by people evicted from the hostels at Lange, said they were appalled at what they found. Scores of women and children were huddled together under plastic sheets supported on sticks of wood.

She said that it was beyond belief that a civilized country could allow such conditions to develop and even more reprehensible that the authorities would deprive homeless people of their shelter in pouring rain and freezing cold.

Many of the arrests arose from a confrontation between the police and a group of about 55, a welfare worker who was wrongfully arrested while visiting evicted squatters near the crossroads camp, has protested to administration officials at her treatment during four days in prison.

Mrs Mamfanya, who is chairman of the United Women's Organisation, said that though she had her pass with her she was "chucked in a van" with more than 30 others. "I was very angry and told them they treated us like human rubbish," she said.

# Storm grows over eviction of Cape Town homeless

From Eric Marsden, Cape Town, July 29

Brigadier D. B. Nachtagel, the divisional commissioner of police, who said the police were absolutely restrained and used the least force possible under the circumstances. "They did a superb job of work in dispersing, without any injuries to anyone, a crowd which had gathered in the area of the Rietbosch Assemblies Act."

Mr Charles Simkins, a university expert on conditions in the black townships, has given evidence in one of the courts hearing charges against people accused of illegal residence in the Cape that if men were forced to return to the Ciskei homeland their families could face complete starvation.

He said about three million people were living in urban-style areas in the townships with no employment centres of their own. They had to rely on earnings from nearby white areas or remittances from migrant workers far away from home.

Job prospects in the townships were poor. A survey had shown that 85 per cent of economically active males were employed in South Africa's metropolitan areas. The chances of finding work for a man forced to return home from Cape Town were less than one in 10.

Mr Simkins told the court that 117 out of every 1,000 black children died before the age of five, and the figure was higher in the townships.

Mrs Fransina Mankwa, aged 55, a welfare worker who was wrongfully arrested while visiting evicted squatters near the crossroads camp, has protested to administration officials at her treatment during four days in prison.

Mrs Mamfanya, who is chairman of the United Women's Organisation, said that though she had her pass with her she was "chucked in a van" with more than 30 others. "I was very angry and told them they treated us like human rubbish," she said.

# Angry Poles step up food protests

Warsaw, July 29.—Poland was hit by wildcat strikes and a fresh surge of food protests today with angry workers organizing rallies and demanding meetings with the authorities.

About 2,000 textile workers at a Warsaw mill struck for three hours but bus drivers at one depot refused to take their buses out.

Regional leaders of the Solidarity union said the situation could get out of control and worked furiously to stem the tide of anger at food shortages, reduced meat rations and proposed price rises.

Solidarity said its Warsaw leaders were holding a crisis session to decide how to respond to demands from factories for a decision on protest action in the capital.

Warning strikes were called for next week in Gostochowa, Piotrkow, Trybunalski and Grudziadz. Protest meetings and hunger marches were announced in other cities.

A four-day protest campaign in Poland's second city, Lodz, entered its third day. Tomorrow thousands of women are expected to march through Lodz in what is likely to be the biggest hunger protest to date.

The Solidarity headquarters in Gdansk said protest messages were flooding in from all parts of the country. "We can no longer tolerate the individual plants, there are too many of them," a spokesman said.

Workers in many factories had decided against accepting the meat coupons for August in which allowances were reduced by some 20 per cent.

The government, confronted with a collapsing economy and dwindling foreign supplies, said Poland did not have enough meat to ensure the ration allowance for the next two months. It negotiated a compromise agreement with Solidarity earlier in the week suspending the cuts for September and looking ways to make up the August deficit. But this appears to have done nothing to halt protests.

The ministers were asked to take energetic steps to cope with the deteriorating economic situation.

In another sign of Poland's worsening plight, the Mining Minister, said the country would face power cuts in the autumn and winter because of a shortage of coal. Production this year would be more than 150 million tonnes, he said.

Anger over the food situation was running high in Silesia, a Solidarity spokesman said. In the eastern city of Chelms, close to the Soviet frontier, Solidarity is taking the initiative in organizing protests to prevent wildcat strikes and uncontrolled actions.

The siren of the main railway repair depot in the western city of Poznan was sounded for five minutes every hour today as a sign of protest.

More than 50 lorries took part in a motorcade protest in Lodz today, watched by thousands of people. The vehicles were festooned with the red and white national flag and posters demanding food and regular supplies.—Reuter.

# 600 copies of Picassos hijacked

New York, July 29.—A lorry carrying 600 lithographic reproductions of paintings by Picasso was hijacked by gunmen yesterday when the driver stopped at traffic lights.

Besides the lithographs, which were valued at \$480,000 (about £252,000) and each signed by Miss Marina Picasso, Picasso's granddaughter, the lorry was carrying \$50,000 worth of cashmere jerseys and several cartons of women's shoes.

Mr Bernard Gerstel, the driver, was unhurt.

Mr Herman Finesod, the president of Jackie Fine Arts, which owns the reproductions, said there were 40 copies each of 15 paintings. The lithographs were to have been sold for \$800 each.

Mr Finesod, the police and the owner of the lorry said they had no idea whether the hijacker knew what he contained. Mr Finesod said they would have difficulty in disposing of the art works.

All the stolen lithographs were reproductions of well-known paintings.

Police said the hijacking took place moments after Mr Gerstel had turned off the Long Island expressway on to a service road. Two men with guns jumped on to the running boards of the vehicle, climbed inside and ordered Mr Gerstel to put his head down.

One of the gunmen drove the lorry for a while, then Mr Gerstel was transferred to a car and released later in Brooklyn.

The lithographs had been made in the United States from paintings in the collection of Miss Picasso. Finesod said he had flown with them to France for Miss Picasso to sign them. When they were stolen they were being taken to a warehouse to be inspected by customs officials.—New York Times News Service.

# IN BRIEF

## Madrid protest at ABS cuts

Madrid, July 29.—More than 400 Spanish radio and television journalists have signed a letter protesting at the decision to close the BBC's Spanish-language service for Spain. The letter was delivered to the British Embassy by a delegation of journalists. It said the closure of the service "would deal an irreparable blow to the free flow of information between the two countries."

## Minister convicted

Salisbury.—Mr Edward Pswarayi, Zimbabwe's Deputy Minister of Transport and Power, has been convicted of charging two lodgers in a house he owns too much rent. He was cautioned and discharged by a Salisbury magistrate.

## Robert Moses dies

West Islip, New York.—Robert Moses, the powerful broker who built more public works than anyone else in American history and imposed his will on governors, mayors and presidents, has died aged 92.

## S Africa links

Lusaka.—Zambia imported about \$40m from South Africa in the first seven months of 1980—an increase of some 150 per cent over the same period in 1979.

## New paper planned

Washington.—The Washington Post is considering publishing an afternoon newspaper if the Washington Star closes on August 7, a source at the newspaper said.

## Wine flows over

Montpellier.—Thousands of gallons of wine flowed in streets near here today after French wine growers opened and emptied tanker lorries transporting cheap Italian wine.

# Lebanese count cost of air war

From Tewfik Mishlawi, Beirut, July 29

Five days after an American-sponsored ceasefire went into effect on the Lebanon-Israeli border, Lebanon is embroiled in a host of social and economic problems created by two weeks of virtual war between the Palestinian guerrillas in the country and Israel.

The difficulties—some of the most serious since the civil war six years ago—are largely the outcome of Israeli air strikes on Lebanon's infrastructure, including roads, bridges, power stations and oil refinery installations. At least 15 bridges and roads, including the main coastal highway, have been either destroyed or damaged, disrupting communication between south Lebanon and the capital Beirut.

Lebanon's second largest oil refinery near Sidon, also received direct hits, which brought the plant to a halt, causing an acute petrol and fuel shortage. The refineries, fed with Saudi Arabian crude oil through the American-owned trans-Arabia pipeline used to meet about 40 per cent of Lebanon's petrol needs.

Medecre officials said the refinery could resume production of fuel oil and petrol in about 10 days after essential repairs had been made; but the plant would not be fully operational before September.

The petrol shortage has also affected the supply of electricity, which is produced by diesel-powered generators. A series of Israeli attacks on a big power station at Tybeh, south of Beirut, had already disrupted power supply in south and east Lebanon.

The Lebanese electricity authority yesterday applied nationwide power rationing.

Other Lebanese expect more shortages, especially in the water supply, since a regular annual maintenance since before the civil war. Water is also pumped to factories and high-rise flats by diesel-powered engines.

# CALIFORNIA STRANGLER SURPRISE

From Ivor Davis, Los Angeles, July 29

California's Attorney General has agreed to take over the case of the man accused of being the Hollywood hillside strangler after the Los Angeles District Attorney had unsuccessfully sought to drop charges against the suspect because of lack of evidence.

A spokesman for Mr George Deukmejian, the Attorney General, said: "We are going to take the case and review the evidence."

However, it may take weeks or even months before the new prosecutors actually decide whether or not to put Angelo Buono, aged 46, on trial for strangling 10 young women.

Last week the District Attorney asked Judge Ronald George to dismiss charges against Mr Buono because of insufficient evidence. The chief prosecution witness was no longer reliable, he said.

But a surprising ruling the judge refused and asked the State Attorney-General to take the case over.

# CIA director confident of keeping his job

From Our Own Correspondent, Washington, July 29

Mr William Casey, the director of the Central Intelligence Agency, gave evidence under oath before the Senate intelligence committee today about his past business activities and his running of the agency since he took over at the beginning of this year.

The committee's investigation, which started yesterday with an examination of documents presented by Mr Casey, is being held in secret but it is becoming increasingly clear that the committee is unlikely to call for Mr Casey's resignation.

The investigation was brought about by the quick resignation two weeks ago of Mr Max Hugel, his chief of covert operations, after disclosure of alleged financial improprieties by Mr Hugel.

# Zambian unions meet on arrests

From Stephen Taylor, Lusaka, July 29

The Zambia Congress of Trade Unions has summoned emergency meetings starting tomorrow to consider the detention by President Kenneth Kaunda of the country's top trade union leader and three of his colleagues on Monday.

The meetings, announced by the ministerial official of ZCTU still at liberty, is the first response by the union movement to the arrest of Mr Frederick Chiluba, the chairman of the organization, Mr Newstead Zimba, the general secretary, two other officials and a businessman.

The detentions were ordered at what appeared to be the end of more than a week of industrial unrest in the vital Copperbelt region. In the midst of the crisis, last week, President Kaunda decided not to attend today's royal wedding in London.

In a brief press statement last night which was approved by the Government, Mr Herbert Bwewe, the deputy chairman of the ZCTU, emphasized the gravity of the situation and urged union leaders and members to ensure peace and calm. This was seen as an attempt to forestall any violence of the kind that flared briefly last week.

Mr Bwewe said that meetings of the ZCTU executive committee and general council would already been scheduled for Friday and Saturday — to review relations with the ruling party and the government — would be held earlier

# Party pact sought in Argentina

From Andrew McLeod, Buenos Aires, July 29

A multi-party grouping has called on all sectors of the country, including the armed forces, to draw up a national project which would lead to national reconciliation and an orderly solution to Argentina's political and economic crisis.

The group, which includes the Radical, Peronist, Intransigent, Christian Democratic and Movement for Industrial Development parties, called in a statement for a return to the rule of law, the drafting of a political plan and an emergency economic programme.

The statement, issued last night, said that Argentina's "current hardships arise from the lack of any participation of the people in utterly important decisions concerning the destiny of the fatherland."

The statement was sharply criticized by a conservative politician, Senator Horacio Arnut, secretary of the Democratic party, who said it resembled "old pacts which failed and which proved a fraud and led to the frustration of those who believed in it."

Senator Arnut was referring to a political pact between the Radicals and the Peronists in 1972 which led to the return of former President Juan Domingo Peron to power, widespread terrorism of the left and right, and a severe economic decline which resulted in military coup which deposed Peron's widow, Maria Estela, from office.

# Reagan pressure on tax Bill waverers

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, July 29

There was a blitz of last-minute telephone calls to wavering congressmen from President Reagan and senior members of his Administration as well as from the public in an attempt to influence the crucial vote in the House of Representatives in favour of the President's tax cut Bill.

Mr Thomas O'Neill, the House Speaker, said the massive lobbying campaign had had a devastating effect on Democratic wavering. Although he still felt the Democrats' cynical plan had a chance of being accepted, he was no longer prepared to sustain the confidence in the Democratic wavering.

Hours before the House was due to choose between the two Bills, Mr O'Neill said congressional men like him, the one that followed President Reagan's televised appeal on Monday.

Mr O'Neill said many of the callers were executives of large companies which stood to benefit from the cuts and other provisions.

Members of Congress on all sides reported their offices flooded with calls, many of which came from the business community. Western Union reported that telegrams to Washington were running at an unprecedented volume.

President Reagan's own office reported that the number of calls received was the highest since he took office. The Democrats' own office reported that the number of calls received was the highest since he took office.





the EEC over Afghanistan.—  
Reuter.







THE ARTS

Television

Over the top

A Man of the Black Mountains

BBC 2

If anyone could upstage the Black Mountains, it was Janice who ran the pony-trekking side of the business and looked like a kind of secularized Doris Day. So powerful was the resemblance to *Calamity Jane*, that many must have watched Don Haworth's film about a sheep-farmer near Llanybydder expecting Janice to burst into song and the Deadwood Sage to come whistling away over the hill from Hay at any time. She did sing, in the end, taking tired drivers and haymakers through "On Top of Old Smokey" in the pub, shouting the lines ahead of her at a time just as Doris would have done. Just as Marie Lloyd would have done, too: 50 years ago, she would have been on the hills, not on a horse.

One could not see too much of Janice, nor indeed of Trevor Powell, the subject of the film, whom neither divorce, diabetes nor a cautious old Dad had prevented gambling his way with sheep, dogs, horses from the age of eight. In a deliciously funny scene we watched him mischievously beat down the price on a dog that, though healthy and dashing, about having a lovely time, took not a blind bit of notice of any command that was yelled at it across the field. The vendor asked £120, but settled for £85, and Trevor expected to sell it again at the end of the season for up to three times the price. No, Janice and Trevor were great.

The trouble with *A Man of the Black Mountains* was that Mr Haworth was bewitched by the dignity of labour and gave us just a little too much of it at each stage: too much trekking, too much rounding up, too much shearing, too much (unsuccessful) buying and selling, too many slow-panoramic shots of the mountains as far as what looked like the same bit of sky, and, above all, far too much cowboy music applied equally to the equestrian dream-world of townsfolk trekkers which it fitted perfectly, and the professional business of rounding up sheep, which it did not.

The gaunt, raised spine of the Black Mountains is packed between the Usk and the Wye, offers some of the most magnificent landscape in Britain, and Mr Haworth had glorious weather in which to film. It is Kilvert country: that is, it looks like a small screen we knew both from Bertram's film about the diarist and from the dramatized series of short films from the diary itself, it looked superb again here, but too much scenery without disciplined action or a strong point of view, palls, and only Deryck Guyler, by turns offering and mocking the timeless Documentary Voice, gave the film a little of the edge it had earlier promised but never quite gave.

Michael Ratcliffe

Amadeus, Peter Shaffer's international smash play, and winner of five Tony Awards, is to become a film next year, with locations in Prague, Budapest, Salzburg and Vienna.

Milos Forman will direct from Peter Shaffer's screenplay in London in 1979 as a National Theatre Production and in New York in 1980. The play is now running in London, New York, Vienna, Warsaw, Berlin, Munich, The Hague, Brussels and Oslo.

The third Dance Umbrella Festival is planned for October and November, at four London venues, including the Riverside Studios, the ICA, The Place, Associated festivals will be held in Bristol, Brighton, Cardiff, Warwick, Manchester, Liverpool, Norwich and Glasgow.

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The bitter battle of the subsidized books

panel had been emasculated by its constitutional position.

For Mr Osborne, this merely demonstrates a misunderstanding of what the panel was supposed to do: "The function of the panel is to advise on policy. Unfortunately Margaret was more concerned about whether George, Betty or Bert got grants".

At stake is the £852,000 available to literature from the total grant of £80.25m for the council this year. The key debate has been on how this cash should be allocated, but lately minds have been concentrated still further by the possibility that literary grants should be ended altogether. This arose from contingency planning by the council in case its total grant is either not increased next year or reduced.

Mr Osborne stresses that the fears were generated by nothing more than thinking out loud by the council and the abolition of the literary grant was just one idea among many that had been floated. "Anyway," he added, "I'm not looking for a new job."

Yet there is a cruel logic in chopping the whole literary department. It is the newest of the council's offshoots, having been born only in 1965, 20 years after the others. It began as a system of parcelling out about £5,000 annually directly to writers. But 16 years later it remains the council's publicly visible of the council's subsidies. Its writers' subsidies, publishers' guarantees, society grants, support for little presses and magazines and its poetry library are small-scale and little known. Compared to the effects of cutting the Royal Opera House and the National Theatre, the protests would be muted and obscure.

That this fear should arise in precisely the year in which Mr

The Arts Council has been a patron of literature since 1965. Yet, despite the prominence of writing in this country's artistic history, it has always been the poor relation in terms of the council's allocation of its cash. The reason is that nobody is quite sure how to subsidize literature — by paying the authors or by encouraging sales and subsidizing publishers. The debate has come to a head this year with a sharp switch of resources away from individual writers, a move which has coincided with fears that in any Arts Council cuts next year, literature will be the first to go. At the centre of the storm is Charles Osborne (pictured), the Literary Director of the Arts Council, whose blunt manner and strong opinions have fanned the flames of the controversy. BRYAN APPEYARD reports.



Photograph: BRYAN HARRIS

Osborne has instituted the most sweeping policy changes yet in the Arts Council, and to the Arts Council literary agitators, justification for some furious lobbying.

The key change at the heart of all the rethinking is the switch from helping writers towards helping readers, as Mr Osborne puts it. As a result this year, grants to writers will move from £40,000 to £20,000 while grants to publishers, notably the Carcanet and Anvil presses, will be more than doubled to over £100,000.

At 40 or so individual writers who received grants last year will be cut to five "writers of outstanding literary quality who have a record of proven achievement." On the face of it, that would include Graham Greene, who presumably does not need the money. But, Mr

Osborne says, Greene is not among the 54 applicants for bursaries and awards, would not get one if he were not working but could be made to and it specifically stated that none of its research should be taken as an argument against those grants.

However, Mr Osborne and the panel took the body of the report as a condemnation of the system, regarding the conclusion as unjustified by the evidence. Miss Forster described the conclusion as "rather naughty".

The naughtiness arose from the suggestion that the grants were awarded on excessively narrow criteria and on the basis of the taste of a few London literati with a rigid idea of "serious writing".

With writers' and publishers' groups both in favour of grants

until May this year when it was finally published, its central conclusion was that grants to individual writers were not working but could be made to and it specifically stated that none of its research should be taken as an argument against those grants.

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With writers' and publishers' groups both in favour of grants

to individuals, the cavalier rejection of the report without consultation was a spectacular way of fanning the flames.

That affair has combined with other sudden and unexplained moves, like the abandonment of the council's literary prizes after just two years, to unify and organize the opposition. Writers and publishers organizations, two sectors of the population not traditionally on the same side, are attempting to make headway into the council's operations.

The Society of Authors, the Writers' Guild, the Poetry Society and various Arts Council clients most next week to continue work on a document attacking the vagaries and uncertainties of council literary policies. From the publishers' side the Book Marketing Council has organized a meeting with

three panel members — Fay Weldon, David Harsanyi and Liz Calder. The inspiration behind this move is the belief that books will be better marketed and the best way the council can improve the economics of serious writing is to improve its marketing, a sensitive area as the council cannot be seen to be subsidizing the profits of commercial organizations. Mr Desmond Clarke, director of the BMC, says: "They haven't a clue about marketing and it's really the only way ahead."

The overall and continuing controversies emerging from the literary section, however, are beginning to have an impact on the council as a whole. Members have given conflicting interpretations of the troubles. One has said it specifically arises from this department's problems, another that it indicates the need for a complete rethink of the panel system. For one thing, the curious lack of any external consultative group or constituency presents an impossible constitutional puzzle who is doing what for whom and why?

The problem for the campaigners is that the Arts Council has been so consistently battered that successive attempts suffer from diminishing returns. "But," said Mr Mark Le Fau de la Society of Authors, "bashing the Arts Council may be a repulsive occupation, yet it continues to be necessary."

Yet their opponent is a powerful one. The first secret meeting of the opposition reached him with the literary grapple and, as a member of the Poetry Book Society, he instantly demanded representation. A colleague went along but a decision on further representation was not appropriate.

Theatre

Rosmersholm

Watermill, Newbury

The Watermill Theatre is more than just a pretty place, more than just a summer theatre straddling a mill-race with local (unsuccessful) buying and selling, too many slow-pan shots of the mountains as far as what looked like the same bit of sky, and, above all, far too much cowboy music applied equally to the equestrian dream-world of townsfolk trekkers which it fitted perfectly, and the professional business of rounding up sheep, which it did not.

The Gorgeous and The Damned

Old Half Moon

The damned? Not exactly Visconti's, but the time and place are right. And if Berlin in the thirties seems an unlikely milieu for a gay agit-prop show to find its style, remember that the stage where Sally Bowles sang might 10 years earlier have supported the moribund wit of Brecht and friends in cabaret.

Ibsen ideas overcome a clumsy emphasis

Rosmer has been swayed by Rebecca West and Norwegian radicalism; nothing is more unacceptable than "an apostate and an emancipated woman".

If the humanity is damaged by such extreme underlining, the issues are clarified and become the subject of debate in the intervals, a testimony to the continued importance of Ibsen's presentation of ideas. The effect of the performance as a living event slowly intensifies, although the formal grouping of speakers seldom alters into naturalism. Standing and seated, the actors present their heads in the same way, as if the story extends finally into the human drama as the fallacy

The five friends in cabaret who make up New Heart, London's only surviving gay theatre group since the shop's eclipse, find in the Brecht songbook plenty of illustration for their revue-like scenes of repression and suppression, whether of gays, Jews, women, or shades incongruously if black.

As that suggests, the thinking is vague and the performance often embarrassingly amateurish: some prose scenes get very wacky and the lyrics, and the sight of boys in fur coats and diamonds is apt to pall. But

of idealism become apparent.

Several of Ibsen's atmospheric relationships are missing in the performances of Catherine Schell as Rebecca and Christopher Namee as Rosmer, in apparent keeping with Mr Elwyn's scheme. They are restricted to a steady line of development, with Miss Schell maintaining a knowledgeable, deadly smile except in the single moment of joy before she spurs Rosmer's offer of marriage; the key to her performance seems to be Kroll's bitter accusation of her bewitching nature. Mr Namee moves from somber joy to handsome desolation, but the rigidity of the two characters intensifies the shock of the climax. When Hazel Douglas as the housekeeper watches the couple talk in the sky above the window, that horror casts a chill across the theatre.

Ned Chaillet

the doomed Jews but finally expresses a victim's vision of triumph.

Gordon McDonald has the most haunting monologue as a nine-to-five Whitehall dignitary living only for his daily half-minute talk with the boy who sells him a luncheon sandwich. And the cast's final escape to freedom, up a ladder in the flies, is a tribute to the last scene of Orson's last play that falls perfectly into place.

Anthony Masters



Chrissie Hynde: charm underneath

Going higher, then too high

the three men in the band, who seem badly to want to be seen as the epitome of naughty machismo.

Playing, as they do, behind Chrissie Hynde, this is a hopeless aspiration. Their collective pose is undercut firstly by her dominance of the group's direction (as singer, chief writer and sole distinctive personality), and secondly by the real warmth and charm which she cannot help but show beneath her hard-bitten facade. Pete Farnham, Martin Chambers and, to a lesser extent, James Honeyman-Scott should realize that they cannot convincingly pretend to be heavy metal thumpers on songs with sensitive emotional shading of "Kid" and "English Roses".

Miss Hynde's own confidence has increased noticeably since last year's tour, although she still strains to reach the highest

Richard Williams

notes in the more-exposed songs. She presented us with a brave ration of unfamiliar songs from the group's forthcoming second album, of which the most enticing were the lyrical "English Roses" and two viciously sexy rockers, "Bad Boys" and "Louie Louie Had His Day". Her best vocal of the night, full of beautifully judged phrasing, came during the less distinguished cadences of "Jealous Dogs".

Opera

Barenboim brilliance in the Wagner workshop

Tristan and Isolde

production, and before discussing it, I must praise him for attempting, with some success, to carry out Wagner's stage directions, usually ignored out of tasteful cowardice, in the scene when the love potion has been drunk, and the lovers are to grimace and gesture wildly, before falling upon one another's necks. That, and Ponnelle's realization of the second act, pure fairy-story, exquisitely beautiful and touching because it so simply and poignantly captures the spirit of courtly love which the romance of Sir Tristan and the fair Yseult typifies.

Ponnelle was able to realize that ideal, unrealistic but

Then the producer tries a brave but exciting folly?

courtly victim. The king's ship is a primitive affair, all logs, sails, and a few oars, but it is in the third act that Ponnelle, as producer-designer, and director of lighting follows his Tristan into brave, exciting folly and artistic suicide. Kareol, the ruined castle on Britany's shores, has become a tiny desert island, hardly able to accommodate the shepherd (who does not attempt to play his joyful call), let alone the

Ballet

Dance Theatre of Harlem

Covent Garden

The Harlem company's second programme at Covent Garden again reached its climax in one of Balanchine's ballets, this time *Agon*, a work nearly a quarter of a century old now but still looking so fresh that it might have been made yesterday. The tough, muscular strength of it, and its flip sophistication, both owe a lot to the quality of life in New York, and it is one reason why the Harlem dancers respond so well to the choreography.

Virginia Johnson's dancing in the second *pas de deux* is, as in previous seasons, a marvel of style and phrasing. Donald Williams and Keith Saunders give her surely sure support and dance their own display

A little more bite, please

number admirably. Stephanie Baxter, excellently partnered by Mel Tomlinson, shows a sensitive flair in the *pas de deux*. Karen Brown and Cassandra Phipps dance their galliard prettily and with good timing.

The programme began with another work by Balanchine, *Concerto barocco*. In this, Bach's music (the double violin concerto in D minor) evokes a choreography of quite a different kind from the wry, sinewy style Balanchine found for Stravinsky. The Bach ballet is more formal and open, with a calm but passionate elegance.

It could have done, I thought, with a little more bite in the performance; the dancing seemed slightly too careful, as if they were all conscious of being in a more formal setting. All the same, Elena Carter and Judy Tyrus led a

John Percival

Concerts

Arditti Quartet

Dartington

A Dartington audience, containing so many keen chamber musicians, is not likely to be satisfied by second-rate quartet playing, even in twentieth-century music. So much the more meaningful, therefore, were the ovations that greeted the Arditti Quartet on Tuesday night after every item in a crazy taxing, but marvel-filled programme that included not only two new works, but also, as classics, Bartok's third quartet, Ligeti's second, and Webern's bagatelles.

The Bartok was particularly remarkable for the combination of extreme exertion with clarity of detail, the white-hot importance of every moment to a

desperate musical expression, though it is possible that some part of the thrill was due to one's fear that at any second the work might turn into the rather more-banal crude and effortful courtings of Xenakis's *Iktos*, which had preceded the Bartok quartet on the programme.

Scored for string trio, though often sounding like the seething product of several more instruments, *Iktos* shows the blood of the gods being furiously driven by a pulse rather than by a pulse rather than by a pulse. This violent vibration, more savage than divine, is the motive force for music which flows with awesome strength through vessels of various shapes.

It must be said, too, that a work of blissful innocence has a particular value in a programme

Paul Griffiths

Royal Liverpool Philharmonic

Albert Hall/Radio 3

Surrounded by the kaleidoscopic artistry in sound, shape, and colour in the sky opposite the Albert Hall on Tuesday, it was all too easy to pluck eulogistic metaphors out of the air for the Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra's rigorous and penetrating performance under David Atherton of Tchaikovsky's Second Symphony with which they ended their Prom.

The second movement, curiously enough a wedding march taken from Tchaikovsky's opera *Undine* revealed a standard and character of wind

playing, fresh-voiced, here almost like a recorder consort, shorn of a hovering suspended movement in stillness that showed both true affection and understanding for the emotional and structural sinking behind Tchaikovsky's orchestration.

No less remarkable for its revelation of the particular energy that pulses through this symphony was David Atherton's control of its pacing.

The contrast in chemistry of that same toughening and interlarding of nineteenth and twentieth-century sensibilities revealed in Tchaikovsky's *Variations on a Rococo Theme*, composed only four years later, was the more acutely felt last night on a performance which made the Albert Hall seem to shrink to a

Hilary Finch

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## AND EVEN THE SUN SHONE

It was a day of great public happiness as well as of private happiness for the royal family. Everything went well, so well as to impel hyperbole. "No matter how great the ceremony or how important the pageant, the first visitor is sure to tread on the skirts of the last carpenter or decorator", our forerunners wrote of the marriage of the Prince of Wales to Princess Alexandra of Denmark 118 years ago. The enthusiasm of their reporting reprinted in another part of this issue does not conceal some fairly chaotic moments in the ceremonies at Windsor that day. Not so yesterday in London.

The splendour and precision of the pageantry again confirmed the view that nowhere else in the world are these things done better. The solemnization of the marriage in the great architectural spaces of St Paul's cathedral was everything the word implies. The Archbishop of Canterbury spoke in a simple and elevated way of the married state so that every marriage partook of the dignity of this one. The cheers of the people who packed the

way from St Paul's to the Palace were gentle cheers of pleasure and well wishing. Security, a nagging worry on any such occasion in these times, was complete — and unobtrusive. Television gave hundreds of millions of people an illusion of presence, its power to purvey and by purveying propagate malevolence and violence was seen to be a power also to purvey and so propagate pleasure and happiness.

The national response to the royal marriage is itself a source of hope. It is no surprise that enjoyment, gaiety and feelings of loyalty should predominate. The people's affection for the Queen and her family and their recognition of the Crown as a principle of unity in national life are plain enough to make that expectation. More significant were the absences. No disgruntled group sought to seize the publicity of the moment in the disrupting proceedings. Nobody tried to shout anybody down. There were no counter-demonstrations, no aggro. The unemployed and the disaffected urban young, who have little enough to cheer about in their own condition, did not choose this moment to air their grievances. The only

sour note was emitted by a sprinkling of shop stewards and managers falling out about holiday time and payment in lieu on the royal day off — sheer force of habit.

This one-day reign of peace must not be mistaken for what it is not. It is not the end of strife, the beginning of deference, a universal acquiescence in the status quo. It is evidence rather that loyalty and respect for the Crown reaches far into groups whose members are otherwise at odds with the system; and where it does not reach there is still recognition that it would be impolitic to insult deep popular feeling by insulting the Crown. It is evidence therefore of the presence of a strong stabilizing factor in British society and a basic health that should help in the binding up of society's self-inflicted wounds.

The revels now are ended. The Prince and Princess of Wales begin their honeymoon. Everyday life and business resume. No magic has been worked on the stubborn problems of economic performance and social regeneration. They are as they were. But in returning to them the nation has reason to be encouraged by what it has just seen of itself.

## PRESIDENT IN EXILE

The return of Mr Bani-Sadr to a life of exile in Paris is replete with irony. It is nearly twenty years since he fled to France after taking part in an abortive uprising against the Shah organized by the Ayatollah Khomeini. Now, after a struggle for power in which he proved himself less adept than the Islamic fundamentalists, Mr Bani-Sadr has been forced out of Iran again, this time by the Khomeini regime. The wheel of revolution and exile has turned full circle.

Mr Bani-Sadr joins a growing number of Iranian exiles opposed to the rule of the clergy. They range from monarchist supporters of the late Shah's heir, Reza Pahlavi Khan, to militant left wingers of the Mujahiddin e Khalq. They also include a number of prominent ex-politicians, including the last Prime Minister under the Shah, Mr Shapour Bakhtiar. Mr Bani-Sadr is the kind of figure — perhaps the only figure — who has the necessary stature to forge the disparate elements of opposition into an effective force.

There are a number of obstacles, not the least of which is that the French Government has made it clear that it will discourage political activity. Another problem is that when in power, Mr Bani-Sadr relied too much on the impact of his own personality, and failed to cooperate sufficiently with others. Although he became a charismatic figure head with popularity he failed to put together any

party machinery. If he makes the same mistake in exile his chances of leading a cohesive opposition will be reduced. There are, moreover, people in the Iranian emigration who find Mr Bani-Sadr's mixture of left-wing ideas and Islam unacceptable. The former President's plane had scarcely touched down in Paris, for example, before Mr Bakhtiar was denouncing Mr Bani-Sadr as a "common criminal" who had received his "reward" at the hands of a regime he had helped into being.

This argument will have some appeal. But Mr Bakhtiar, like other survivors of the Shah's reign, is widely regarded as tarred with the brush of monarchist rule. Mr Bani-Sadr, by contrast, is respected for his courage and determination in standing up to a regime which had betrayed his original hopes by taking the path of cruel tyranny. As President-in-exile, he will attract those who deplore the despotism of the Shah and the clergy alike, and who share Mr Bani-Sadr's belief that pluralism, freedom of expression and economic rationalism can be made to work in Iran. These include the young idealists of the Mujahiddin, whose leader, Mr Massoud Rajavi, accompanied Mr Bani-Sadr into exile.

Mr Bani-Sadr and Mr Rajavi may be less effective outside the borders of Iran than if they had stayed inside the country. On the other hand, they were clearly finding it difficult to operate under-

ground, and came to feel that their best course would be to remain in liberty rather than risk capture and almost certain death. The Khomeini regime, after all, faces a chaotic situation. The clergy have not only to conduct a debilitating war against Iraq, they have also to manage a hopelessly dislocated economy, and achieve political stability in a country which is in a state of near-permanent anarchy. Mr Bani-Sadr's calculation is that the mullahs' regime will collapse under the weight of its own incompetence, and that he had better be out of the way when the structure of clerical rule comes crashing down.

The fact that the former President now refers to Ayatollah Khomeini as "Mr" is the clearest possible indication that he has indeed broken once and for all with the man he once revered as the Imam. The stage is thus set for a struggle between the ageing Ayatollah, beset by problems, and his erstwhile protégé, and "spiritual son", who at forty-three is still relatively young and confident. The Khomeini regime, it is true, appears to have complete control of the parliament, the presidency, and the press. But the Shah, too, appeared to wield absolute power over Iran's institutions.

The return of the Ayatollah from Paris proved that the Shah's hold was illusory. The Ayatollah can hardly be comforted by the thought that the wheel of fortune might turn full circle again.

## COMMONWEALTH GETS OUT THE STOCKS

The dispute over the Springbok rugby tour of New Zealand has now reached a point where the issues at stake go well beyond that of sporting contacts with South Africa. The tour itself is undesirable. It arouses justifiably strong feelings both inside New Zealand and in many other countries. In insisting that it should proceed the rugby authorities have blundered. These basic elements cannot be emphasised too much. But now there is the wider question of whether the response from the rest of the Commonwealth is in its best interests and in accordance with its own traditions.

The meeting of Commonwealth Finance Ministers in September has been moved from New Zealand to the Bahamas. That would be an appropriate gesture of protest if the New Zealand Government was violating into which it had freely entered. Mr Muldoon, the New Zealand Prime Minister, has indeed said that he expects his Government will withdraw from the Glenageary Agreement on sporting contacts with South Africa, because other Commonwealth members have put an unacceptable interpretation on it.

He would do better to say that the New Zealand Government would continue to honour its Glenageary obligations in the

future as it has in the past. It has not reneged on its commitment, nor has it adopted an unreasonable interpretation of it. The agreement of Commonwealth governments "vigorously to combat the evil of apartheid by withholding any form of support for, and by taking every practical step to discourage contact or competition by their nationals with sporting organizations, teams or sportsmen from South Africa".

The word "discourage" should be noted. The agreement does not say that governments must forbid or prevent their nationals from having such contacts. It allows the possibility that citizens of Commonwealth countries remain free people who may occasionally act in a manner that is displeasing to governments. The Glenageary agreement upon member governments is not to use every atom of state power at their command, but to do their best to dissuade their people from such sporting contacts.

That is precisely what Mr Muldoon has done. He objects to the tour. He has said so publicly. He has tried to persuade the rugby authorities to call it off, but he has failed. That puts him in exactly the same position as Mrs Thatcher,

who tried and failed to persuade most British athletes to stay away from the Moscow Olympics. She rightly refrained from using the power of the passport to prevent British athletes competing in Moscow, just as Mr Muldoon, has declined to use the power of the visa to prevent the Springbok rugby players from entering New Zealand.

The New Zealand Government is being pilloried therefore for not failing to honour the Glenageary Agreement, but for allowing some of its nationals to behave in a way that is lawful but not to the liking of other Commonwealth governments. That is a difference, and it might as well be said bluntly, a sinister development. The Commonwealth has survived as well as it has because it has been sensitive to the differing circumstances of member countries. The looseness of its discipline, the breadth of its tolerance have rightly been regarded as its virtues. It would be seen in a different light if the citizens of member countries were no longer to be permitted to conduct themselves in a way that affronted the other Commonwealth governments.

## Deterrence dangers

From Dr David Seddon  
Sir, The headline of your recent leader (July 24) discussing the policy statement on defence adopted by the National Executive Committee of the Labour Party seems to me to be seriously misleading in two respects.

First, "Labour's naked Britain" implies a policy of total unilateral disarmament and abolition of all defences. But there is no suggestion in any resolution or statement, whether of the NEC or party conference, that any future Labour government would leave Britain naked, as implied. What is rejected is the notion that nuclear weapons constitute "the basis on which this country's security has been preserved for more than thirty years", as your leader argues.

Second, as your leader recognizes, "there has undoubtedly been a much more widespread resurgence both in this country and on the continent of Europe of the old fear of nuclear weapons". For a substantial and rapidly increasing number of people in this country that fear, together with a realization of the ghastly dangers of a policy of defence centred on nuclear weapons, has created an awareness of the need for alternative policies.

The remarkable growth over the past year of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament and other related or similar movements demonstrates that "the demand that Britain should disassociate itself from nuclear activities and nuclear entanglements" is becoming ever more widely supported within this country. Your leader

correctly observes that "it would be quite wrong to imply that it is only on the left wing of the Labour Party that the cause of unilateral nuclear disarmament has waxed once again"; it would be equally, and perhaps more seriously, wrong to imply that only members or supporters of the Labour Party now adopt a unilateralist position. The demand for Britain's disassociation from the nuclear arms race now comes from British people of almost every social background and every political persuasion, and will continue to do so, with growing persistence and strength.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID SEDDON,  
School of Development Studies,  
University of East Anglia,  
July 24.

## Factory farming and the meat diet

From Dr Alan Long  
Sir, Publication of the report of the House of Commons Select Committee on the "factory farming crisis" (report, July 25) and the political controversies in the United Kingdom and EEC should not divert the consumer from his responsibilities in objectionable farming practices.

The obsession with protein, particularly of animal origin, and the greed for "convenient" and "cheap" food (with the consequent unwillingness to pay for decent work and stockmanship on the farm) have contributed to the development of a mechanized "agriculture", stuffing feed into animals remarkable for their output and fecundity, short gestation, and rapid growth before puberty. These deprivations, contributing to the cult in "high standards of living, have been abetted by the involvement of the drug industry and science vultures. Although pigs and poultry have been notoriously exploited, the cow too has suffered. Shakespearian use of the plight of the cow and her calf to illustrate a paradigm of man's remorselessness. Four centuries later mankind goes to even greater lengths to squeeze milk and calves out of her.

In the last 25 years yields of milk from the cow have increased by a third, while the time spent in the stockmanship has been reduced from 123 to 44 hours per year per cow. Mastitis (a catarrh-like discharge into the milk in the udder) constantly threatens the British herd. Prophylactic medication cannot save the modern cow from culling, before she can start her fourth lactation. The markets in hamburgers, mince, and sausages are manipulated to dispose of the resulting yields of cow beef.

The average Briton consumes each year more than himself. In his lifetime he devours eight calves, 36 pigs, 36 sheep, and 550 poultry. Factory farming requires factory killing: 3,000 animals are slaughtered every minute in the working day. In this massacre all the victims are bleeding out after a few hours have been cut after a few hours when they are stuck, and some are despatched sent into scalding tanks.

In 1979 the *British Medical Journal* published a magisterial "Prescription for a better British diet", which recommended among other reforms, a reduction of meat consumption by 15 per cent. By adopting this salutary initiative consumers could spare 55 million animals a year from the horrors in modern farming (the figure, over five and a half million animals a year, is based on the fact that the average Briton consumes each year more than himself. In his lifetime he devours eight calves, 36 pigs, 36 sheep, and 550 poultry. Factory farming requires factory killing: 3,000 animals are slaughtered every minute in the working day. In this massacre all the victims are bleeding out after a few hours have been cut after a few hours when they are stuck, and some are despatched sent into scalding tanks.

Good wishes,  
ALAN LONG,  
The Vegetarian Society,  
53 Marlborough Road,  
Kensington W8.

## A voice abroad

From Professor Alan Thompson  
Sir, Lord Carrington's statement that BBC broadcasts in Italian are heard by only a "few enthusiastic sleepwalkers" (report, July 20) is not borne out by experience. Four years ago, when I was a governor of the BBC, I was invited to address a university audience in Rome in the British Broadcasting system. I gave a lecture on the analysis of our achievements and problems in this field. The lecture was also attended by Italian diplomats, editors, politicians and broadcasters, including a prominent representative from the Vatican. The British Minister in Rome kindly took the chair.

The overwhelming impression I received was one of considerable admiration and respect for our broadcasting system, and not least for our broadcasts to Italy. The occasion was particularly significant for me, as a young soldier, I had just broadcast political news programmes on behalf of the Allied forces on our military radio station in Rome.

It is true that our relations today with Italy are excellent. Nevertheless, continuing international friendship requires continuing effort in the cultural and broadcasting fields. Furthermore, the million Italians who listen to the BBC include the most influential people in Italian life: politicians, academics, businessmen, artists, and religious leaders.

In her recent visit to Italy, Her Majesty the Queen made a most moving and eloquent speech at the Quirinale Palace, advocating the cause of British-Italian friendship in world affairs. To save £210,000 by closing down the BBC's Italian service seems to be a miserable postscript to Her Majesty's triumphant state visit.

Yours faithfully,  
ALAN THOMPSON,  
11 Upper Gray Street,  
Edinburgh 9.

## Kidney patients

From Mrs Philippa Foot, FBA  
Sir, In your leader of July 24 on the choice of patients for kidney dialysis or transplant, we read that it would be "hard to say in principle" that a patient's blindness or the fact that he was separated from his wife should be excluded from the decision. This is dangerous nonsense, implying as it does that the handicapped or unfortunate have a diminished right to life. "To him who hath" indeed!

Yours faithfully,  
PHILIPPA FOOT,  
15 Walton Street,  
Oxford.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Long-term destiny of inner cities

From Lord Walston  
Sir, Of course the immediate problems of the inner cities must be dealt with. Conditions of life for those living there must be improved, and jobs found for them. But the difficulties and hardships which have long been apparent to those who live there, and to a few others, and of which the country at large has been painfully aware in the past weeks, must not blind us to the long-term situation. Inexorable demographic forces are leading to an exodus from the great conurbations to pleasant areas.

These conurbations grew up as part of the Industrial Revolution. People left the rural areas in their hundreds of thousands to find work in the new factories. The factories, for sound economic reasons, were placed in areas of good communications — ports and railways — and where raw materials, largely iron and coal, were available. The men and women who had to live within walking distance of their work. They were attracted by higher wages than they could earn on the land, and by freedom from the watchful eye of landlord, farmer and parson.

Today none of these factors exist. Rural areas now have the services that formerly were found only in towns. People will happily travel 20 miles or more to work. Conditions of life in small towns and villages are becoming preferable to those in great cities.

### Manning the police force

From Police Inspector Peter F. Maddison  
Sir, The letter from Mr John Stokes (July 23) shows a sad lack of confidence in the leadership of the police today. I feel that his suggestion that the introduction of an officer class shows an insensitivity into the distinction which must be drawn between Her Majesty's Forces and the police service.

HM Forces are primarily structured to preserve the country from outside aggression and as such consist of teams of men from platoon upwards who act as a unit under the direction of one man, an officer.

The police service, while, as the recent riots show, having to work in concerted numbers under good leadership, is fundamentally a community organization. Each police officer must be capable of working at an individual level within the society being policed with a high level of responsibility and direction being placed on his shoulders.

The stipulation in the police service that every officer regard less of potential must serve as a uniformed constable during the first two years of his service reinforces the links between the officer and the community. It also ensures that proper supervising officers can take place only with public consent. There is a real danger inherent in the latest police pay increase, just announced for September. It is that the police will become a well paid elite, more and more separated from the communities which they serve. This will be particularly likely in areas of high unemployment where the distinction may well be between those with no pay, and those — the police — with substantially above average pay.

Is not this likely to increase alienation between police and public, thereby making proper policing even more difficult? Yours faithfully,  
P. F. KIRKMAN,  
19 High Street,  
Willingham,  
Cambridge.  
July 27.

### The centre hope

From Mr David Green  
Sir, I have fought two general elections and one by-election in the Liberal Party and apart from dedicating a considerable proportion of time and energy to it over sixteen years of my life. Beyond specific party considerations however I did it also in the conviction that there was no other party in this country which could create a focus for all of those scattered throughout the Liberal, Labour and Conservative parties whose concern is that we should at last have progressive non-dogmatic realistic government.

Part of our national heritage has been that extremists of the right and left, finding no independent outlet for their energies because of our electoral system, have infiltrated the two major parties, and have increasingly procured the adoption by them of dogmatic irrelevances that spell destruction for all of us.

Experience made clear, to me at least, that the historical and philosophical legacy of the Liberal Party rendered it incapable of gaining the confidence of those in the broad centre of British politics, which in truth accommodate a considerable majority of the electorate. Until that became possible the old parties would

continue to be able to divide and rule. The emergence of the SDP provided the hope that in a true alliance with the Liberal Party that would come to pass, and that Warrington by-election has added real substance to that hope. If however that hope is to be realized, then the Liberal Party too must accept that it will involve fundamental rethinking of its traditional postures, for these are as surely dictated by the historic pattern which has produced the Conservative and Labour parties as is the inherent weakness and danger in them.

Our national condition is one of fast accelerating decline. It is one in which democracy itself could be at risk. The national interest is that as many new members from the broad centre of British politics be got into Parliament as possible, and as quickly as possible. And if the Liberal and SDP parties are to be sincere in that intent, it involves putting up the candidate most likely to win, regardless of which of them holds his certificate of origin.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID GREEN,  
Rhyd yr Harding,  
Castle Morris,  
Haverfordwest,  
Dyfed.

By all means let us make Toxteth and Dockland attractive places to live and work in; but do not let us delude ourselves that better housing, subsidised factory sites, and more open spaces will stop the exodus. The long-term plans must accept that, as the decades pass, fewer people will want to live and work in London, Manchester and Liverpool. Expenditure in these cities must starve the former rural areas, to which industry and people will go, of the investment needed to receive them.

Yours truly,  
WALSTON  
Town's End Springs,  
Thripplow,  
Cambridge.  
July 26.

varied backgrounds to contribute to the leadership of the service. The Trenchard scheme was discarded as not being suitable to the needs of a modern police service. One must not make the mistake of thinking that all old fashioned ideas with regard to the police were better than today's practice.

Yours faithfully,  
PETER F. MADDISON,  
23 The Orchard,  
Sedgefield,  
Stockton-on-Tees,  
Cleveland.  
July 23.

From Mr W. P. Kirkman  
Sir, As a careers adviser in two universities I have been closely concerned with recruitment to the police during 16 years. The achievement of adequate salaries for police officers was a step of crucial importance. The position now, taking both pay and lodging allowances into account, is that police officers are quite reasonably, among the best paid members of the community. Certainly, for example, the starting salary for a constable aged 22 compares favourably with starting salaries in other jobs to which graduates go.

Any sensible police officer will tell you that proper policing, British style, can take place only with public consent. There is a real danger inherent in the latest police pay increase, just announced for September. It is that the police will become a well paid elite, more and more separated from the communities which they serve. This will be particularly likely in areas of high unemployment where the distinction may well be between those with no pay, and those — the police — with substantially above average pay.

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July 27.

continue to be able to divide and rule. The emergence of the SDP provided the hope that in a true alliance with the Liberal Party that would come to pass, and that Warrington by-election has added real substance to that hope. If however that hope is to be realized, then the Liberal Party too must accept that it will involve fundamental rethinking of its traditional postures, for these are as surely dictated by the historic pattern which has produced the Conservative and Labour parties as is the inherent weakness and danger in them.

Our national condition is one of fast accelerating decline. It is one in which democracy itself could be at risk. The national interest is that as many new members from the broad centre of British politics be got into Parliament as possible, and as quickly as possible. And if the Liberal and SDP parties are to be sincere in that intent, it involves putting up the candidate most likely to win, regardless of which of them holds his certificate of origin.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID GREEN,  
Rhyd yr Harding,  
Castle Morris,  
Haverfordwest,  
Dyfed.

extent that she sees fit to have an article in *The Times* about it, there are children all over the tropical world in vast numbers who would dearly love to have, and benefit from, an X-ray in order to assist diagnosis of fractured bones, osteomyelitis, tuberculosis, etc. etc.

Many doctors and nurses working in poor conditions in undeveloped countries would read Ms Mooney's article with a sneer and put it away. Some would be sufficiently annoyed by its attention to detail to write and ask: "Has she nothing better to do?" Yours, etc.,  
P. M. FENTON,  
Villa Base Hospital,  
PO Box 55,  
Vila, Vanuatu,  
South Pacific.

### Test of nerve and enterprise

From Mr Bruce R. Miles  
Sir, From Australia to the English team of the Third Test: congratulations upon a wonderful victory. To the Australian team: congratulations also for being part of possibly the best cricket match in thirty years.

For all cricketers, coaches and especially the international teams, there is a lesson in the Third Test? It is obvious to all that batting is more difficult than once it was. The fielders are more strategically placed, the pitches are more capricious and the fast bowlers move the ball from the pichers' once did. Such hazards are met by at least two alternative methods.

The first is to be ultra-defensive, to score runs at the rate of ten per hour and to ensure that the bat touches the ball only in the most dire circumstances. Such practices may have some success but one certain result is the emptying of the world's cricket grounds.

The second way to counter the new hazards is the Botham method. That is to hit the elusive ball as hard and as often as possible: to take a chance upon making no runs, very few runs, a century or cricketing history.

Wouldn't it be wonderful if everyone, coaches especially, realized that the Botham way is the better way? Then the cricket grounds would be full and there would be no enough television sets to follow the action day and night.

Yours faithfully,  
BRUCE R. MILES,  
Cricketer Supporters' Association,  
36 King Street,  
Sydney, NSW 2000,  
Australia.  
July 22.

### The issue of Gibraltar

From Lord Boyd-Carpenter  
Sir, Lord Sala's bland reference in your issue of today (July 28) to "lack of diplomatic tact" in connection with the forthcoming most welcome visit to Gibraltar by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales is quite staggering in its effrontery. To suggest that because a foreign country has seen fit to put forward a claim to what has been British territory for 24 centuries, and whose inhabitants wish to remain British, the heir to the British throne should not be allowed to visit that territory is an absurdity. Am I not to visit my house because to do so might be tactless to a neighbour who is trying to make it his?

Spanish relations are not going to improve until Spain recognizes, as she did tacitly before the late General Franco raised the issue, that Gibraltar has been British for a long time (longer than it was Spanish), is British, and will so remain. It does not help to return to sanity in this matter to try to avoid the issue by being tactful about Spanish "sensitivity". It is kinder and wiser in the long run to be quite clear about it.

And if Dr Sala is concerned about "diplomatic tact" he might usefully address himself to his friends in Madrid who are still blockading the Rock and hampering its airport fifteen months after their Foreign Minister promised to stop it.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
BOYD-CARPENTER,  
House of Lords,  
July 28.

### Royal choice

From Dr J. A. H. Wylie  
Sir, Many will recall that when 600 of us signed Professor David Martin's petition against the overbearing replacement of traditional forms of worship in the Church of England by Series II, III and their sequelae, we and all other opponents of the Liturgical Commission were summarily dismissed as disbelieving dons or reactionary old fuddy-duddies.

How refreshing, therefore, that the Prince of Wales and his bride-to-be, young and intelligent trendsetters both, opted for Series I to solemnize their wedding. In the face of this salutary proof of their errors, is it too much to hope that arrogant principals of theological colleges and others who seek, directly or indirectly, to foist upon the cowed faithful their invalid and ugly liturgical ducklings will now, with due humility, desist and amend their ways accordingly?

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,  
JOHN A. H. WYLIE,  
94 Portland Place,  
Kemp Town,  
Brighton.

### Road to ruin?

From Mr William Golding  
Sir, The controlled passion in your third leader today ("The high price of eight minutes", July 25) is unanswerable. Let us hope that those in authority find it irresistible.

We are in process of tying the country down under a system of concrete deserts that will serve no more than a few years of heavy traffic, then be as useless and less attractive than linear earthworks. This latest bit of bureaucratic cheeseparing drives a nail through the dreams of Samuel Palmer and the visions of Blake. Hear the voice of the bard:

"God us keep  
From single vision and Newton's sleep!"

With hope still,  
Yours sincerely,  
WILLIAM GOLDING,  
Ebble Thatch,  
Bowerchalke,  
Salisbury,  
Wiltshire.  
July 25.





## COURT AND SOCIAL

## COURT CIRCULAR

## BUCKINGHAM PALACE

July 29: The Marriage of the Prince of Wales with the Lady Diana Spencer was celebrated in St Paul's Cathedral this morning.

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh, with Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother and other Members of the Royal Family, drove to St Paul's Cathedral in a carriage procession escorted by a Sovereign's Escort of the Household Cavalry, with two Standards, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Parker Bowles, The Blues and Royals.

## THE QUEEN

First Carriage (State Landau)

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH

Second Carriage (State Landau)

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother

The Prince Edward

Third Carriage (State Landau)

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips

Captain Mark Phillips

The Princess Margaret, Countess of Sandwich

Viscount Linley

Fourth Carriage (State Landau)

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester

The Duke of Gloucester

The Duchess of Gloucester

Baroness de Lisle

Fifth Carriage (State Landau)

The Duke of Kent

The Duchess of Kent

Earl of St Andrews

Lady Helen Windsor

Sixth Carriage (State Landau)

Princess Michael of Kent

The Duchess of Grafton

(Misses of the Duke)

The Earl of Westmorland

(Master of the Horse)

Seventh Carriage (State Landau)

Princess Alexandra, The Hon Mrs Angus Ogilvy

The Hon Angus Ogilvy

James Ogilvy

Miss Marina Ogilvy

A Guard of Honour found by the Queen's Guard, made up of a strength of 100 and provided by the Prince of Wales's Company, 1st Battalion Welsh Guards, and the Queen's Colour, and accompanied by the Band of the Regiment and the Corps of Drums of the Battalion, under the command of Major Guy Sayle, was mounted in the Forecourt of Buckingham Palace.

Silver Stick in Waiting (Colonel Andrew Hargrave, The Life Guards) and the Field Officer in Brigade Waiting (Colonel David Gordon, Grenadier Guards) were present.

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh, Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother and other Members of the Royal Family, were received at the Steps of St Paul's Cathedral by the Right Hon the Lord Mayor

(Alderman Sir Ronald Gardner-Thorpe) and at the West Door by the Dean and Chapter, the Bishop of London and the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Sec of the House.

A procession was formed and their Majesties and Their Royal Highnesses were conducted to their places.

The Earl and Countess of Harewood, the Earl and Countess of Lascelles, the Duke of Devon, Captain Alexander Ramsay and the Lady Selkirk, the Marchioness of Cambridge, the Duke of Norfolk and Lady May Abel Smith and Colonel Sir Henry Abel Smith were present in the Cathedral.

Sovereigns, Heads of State and other Foreign Representatives were also present.

The Prince of Wales, with The Prince Andrew, drove to St Paul's Cathedral in a carriage procession escorted by a Prince of Wales' Escort of the Household Cavalry under the command of Major Anthony De Ritz, The Life Guards.

First Carriage (1902 State Landau)

THE BRIDEGROOM

The Prince Andrew

Second Carriage (State Landau)

The Hon Edward Adesne (Private Secretary to the Prince of Wales)

Mr Francis Cornish (Assistant Private Secretary to the Prince of Wales)

Major John Winter (Esquire to the Prince of Wales)

The Prince of Wales, with The Prince Andrew (Supporter), was received at the West Door of the Cathedral by the Dean and Chapter, the Bishop of London and the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Having been joined by The Prince Edward (Supporter), a procession was formed and Their Royal Highnesses were conducted to their places.

The Earl Spencer and the Lady Diana Spencer drove to St Paul's Cathedral in the Church of the Garter, and were received at the West Door by the Dean and Chapter, the Bishop of London and the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Lady Diana Spencer was joined at the Cathedral by Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones, Miss India Hicks, Miss Sarah Jane Gaskell, Miss Catherine Cameron and Miss Clemence Hamble (Bridesmaids), and Mr Edward van Cutsem and Lord Nicholas Windsor (Pages).

The Service was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Dean of St Paul's. The Lesson was read by the Right Hon the Speaker.

The Address was given by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Prayers were said by the Right Reverend the Lord Cogan, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland and the Reverend Harry Williams.

At the conclusion of the Service the Registers were signed in the Dean's Aisle.

The Bride and Bridegroom were conducted to their carriage and escorted by a Prince of Wales' Escort of the Household Cavalry, drove to Buckingham Palace.

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh, with Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother and other

Members of the Royal Family, the Earl Spencer and the Earl and Countess of Lascelles, proceeded to Buckingham Palace in a carriage procession escorted by a Sovereign's Escort of the Household Cavalry, with two Standards, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Parker Bowles, The Blues and Royals.

The Governor (Major-General Sir Peter Gifford) and Military Knights of Windsor were on duty outside the Chapel of St Michael and St George, in St Paul's Cathedral.

A Tri-Service Guard of Honour found by the Royal Army, the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force, accompanied by the Band of the Royal Marines Commando Forces, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Stocker, The Royal Regiment of Wales, was mounted outside the West Door.

The Route of the Procession was lined by detachments of the Armed Forces.

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh gave a Wedding Breakfast in the interior of the Bride and Bridegroom.

The String Orchestra of the Welsh Guards, under the direction of Major D. N. Taylor played selections of music during the Wedding Breakfast.

The Bride and Bridegroom subsequently left the Palace for Broadlands and were escorted to Waterloo Railway Station by a Travelling Escort of the Household Cavalry, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Parker Bowles, The Blues and Royals.

By command of The Queen, the Lord Somerleyton (Lord in Waiting) was present at the Royal Air Force Northolt this evening upon the departure of The Queen of the Netherlands and Prince Claus of the Netherlands, and at Heathrow Airport, London, upon the departure of The President of the French Republic and Madame Mitterrand, and bade farewell to Her Majesty and Their Majesties on behalf of Her Majesty.

By command of The Queen, the Lord Charteris of Amisfield (Permanent Lord in Waiting) was present at Royal Air Force Northolt this evening upon the departure of The Queen of the Netherlands and Prince Claus of the Netherlands, and at Heathrow Airport, London, upon the departure of The President of the French Republic and Madame Mitterrand, and bade farewell to Her Majesty and Their Majesties on behalf of Her Majesty.

Princess Alexandra will open the Polio Building, the headquarters of the new International Centre for Eye Health, Department of Preventive Ophthalmology of the Institute of Ophthalmology, Moorfields Eye Hospital, London, on September 15.



Members of the Gloucester and Kent royal families in St Paul's Cathedral. From left: Lady Helen Windsor, the Earl of St Andrews, the Duchess of Kent, the Duke of Kent, the Earl of Ulster, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duke of Gloucester and Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester.

## Forthcoming

## marriages

Mr P. A. C. Russell-Cobb and Miss S. J. Chichester-Clark. The engagement is announced between Miss Andrew Conrad, son of Mr Trevor Russell-Cobb and the late Mrs Russell-Cobb, and Sophia Melissa Jane, daughter of Sir Robin Chichester-Clark and Mrs C. G. Fallon.

Captain C. W. Hird and Miss S. Murgatroyd. The engagement is announced between Captain C. W. Hird, of Caterston, Westmorland, and Miss Hazel Stanley, of Hemel Hempstead, and Sue, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs H. Murgatroyd, of The Haven, Billingshurst, Sussex.

Mr D. R. Murphy and Miss L. A. Gosling. The engagement is announced between Mr D. R. Murphy, and Lucy Gosling, MVO, daughter of Lieut. Colonel and Mrs W. D. Gosling, of Farnham, Essex.

Mr D. H. C. Brigstocke and Miss N. A. Cane. The engagement is announced between Mr D. H. C. Brigstocke, of 48 Rowan Road, London, W.6, and Nancy, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Robert Cane, of Syracuse, New York.

Mr S. M. Haslam and Miss C. N. Alcock. The engagement is announced between Mr S. M. Haslam, eldest son of Mr and Mrs P. E. Haslam, of The Green, Alkington, Derby, and Miss C. N. Alcock, daughter of Captain R. K. Alcock, RN, Rtd, and County Councillor Mrs N. R. Alcock, of Bramham Court, Bramham, Suffolk.

Mr L. J. Spencer and Miss C. M. Langford. The engagement is announced between Mr L. J. Spencer, of Caterston, Westmorland, and Miss C. M. Langford, daughter of Mr and Mrs C. A. Langford, of Beley House, Bayston Hill, Shropshire.

Mr H. G. Gréville and Mrs S. Cobbold. The marriage took place on July 25, 1951, in Perth, Western Australia, between Mr H. G. Gréville and Mrs S. Cobbold.

Mr P. Johnson and Miss M. Parton. The marriage took place at Beaconsfield on July 25 between Mr P. Johnson and Miss M. Parton.

Mr R. M. J. Goss, Vicar of St John the Evangelist, St John's Church, Southwark, was married to Miss M. J. Goss, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. M. J. Goss, of 10, St John's Church, Southwark, on July 25, 1951.

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## Orchestra counts

## the money notes

By Our Music Reporter

After running into serious financial difficulties last year, the Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra has achieved a notable reversal of its financial affairs, and by March this year it had eliminated the deficit from the previous year.

By a combination of measures the orchestra increased its income from ticket sales by about 33 per cent, to a total of £294,000. It gave 10 more concerts than last year, more than a hundred in all, and also increased ticket prices by about 15 per cent. Despite that increase, the average audience fell only slightly, to 85 per cent.

Various economies were also made by the organization and an appeal last summer to members of the Philharmonic Society brought in donations of £5,050.

The Right Rev Dom Victor Farwell, Abbot of Worth, was yesterday re-elected Abbot President of the English Benedictine Congregation for a further four years by the General Chapter of the Congregation meeting at Buckfast Abbey.

Vicar of Southwark and Priest in charge of the district of Southwark, was re-elected to his office for a further four years by the General Chapter of the Congregation meeting at Buckfast Abbey.

The Rev R. Reynolds, Vicar of St Peter's, Southwark, was re-elected to his office for a further four years by the General Chapter of the Congregation meeting at Buckfast Abbey.

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# Dash and durability should carry Piggott to a Goodwood double

By Michael Phillips  
Racing Correspondent

Henry Cecil has achieved a lot in his comparatively short career as a trainer. He has trained the winner of the Goodwood Cup three times and today visitors to that beautiful racecourse at Goodwood, set deep in the heart of West Sussex, should see him well on his way to a fourth.

The only other runner, Halibury, is the only three-year-old in the field and how nice it is to see one of that age group taking such a lead. Cecil's horses, the Gauls and Prover, the only three-year-olds to have won this race since the war and Halibury does not appear to have the required standard, especially with Andros in the line-up.

Provided that Andros does not disappoint he could easily be the first of two winners for Lester Piggott who will be on Standau in the King George Stakes, the five-furlong course at Goodwood, which is down hill for the first half of the race. Cecil's horse, the speedy grey, who won the Palace House Stakes at Newmarket earlier in the season, is a contender.

On the fourth and last day of Royal Ascot, Sandau was runner-up to Marvell in the King's Stand Stakes. All in all, these two performances were a far cry from the day that he managed to win the Gold Cup in what Race form completed a superb career. Cecil is every reason to believe that he has created a trophy in the money of this fine stayer. It is a pity that he has not been able to do so.

A few are clearly prepared to

# King's Lake drowns the cheers of To-Agori-Mou's supporters

By Michael Seely

Showing a burst of speed reminiscent of his sire, the mighty Noddy, King's Lake, the night mare, was a difficult position to watch the Sussex Stakes from the group of To-Agori-Mou's supporters.

The score between the two outstanding mares is two in favour of To-Agori-Mou. The third seed, however, was the one for To-Agori-Mou. The third seed, however, was the one for To-Agori-Mou.

As always, the race provided a thrilling climax. That much improved four-year-old, Belmont, was the early runner, half a mile behind the leader, and there will be a lot of cheering when he crosses the line.

Pat Eddery was tracking this quartet, apparently trapped in a hopeless pocket. Suddenly Brian Roberts, who was riding the eventual winner's stable companion, last Piggott, looked over his shoulder and saw the leader. He found it no easy matter to find a way between Belmont and To-Agori-Mou.

It was much for King's Lake's courage that he battled on so strongly. The margin between the two winners at the line was a head with the fast-finishing Noddy only a neck away in third place. Noddy was slightly flustered by this result as Frank Durr's colt had been left behind when the pace quickened two furlongs from home, but it was still a fine performance.

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## Goodwood programme

1.15	SELSEY STAKES (Maiden 2-y-o c & g; £4,591; 6f)
1.30	2.30 LANSCHAMPSHIRE STAKES (2-y-o entire colts & fillies; £8,318; 7f)
3.55	WILLIAM HILL SOUTHERN HANDICAP (3-y-o; £7,470; 11m)
4.40	GOODWOOD CUP (Group 2; £20,995; 2m 5f)

## Doncaster programme

2.15	BARNESLEY STAKES (2-y-o maidens; £1,035; 7f)
2.45	YORKSHIRE DAY STAKES (2-y-o; Selling; £1,998; 6f)
3.15	LEEDS HANDICAP (£1,724; 14m 127yd)
3.45	SEAFIELD HANDICAP (£2,481; 10-140yd)

## Doncaster programme

4.15	WAKEFIELD STAKES (Maiden; £1,035; 1m)
4.45	DORTMUND HANDICAP (3-y-o fillies; £2,141; 7f)

## Full results from Goodwood

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# Way and fancied players find the going hard

By Peter Ryde

It was business as usual at Burnham and Berrow yesterday, though late in the day before the third round of the English amateur championship, but the work of elimination continued on a glorious day freshened by the lightest of breezes.

It was not an easy day for the seeds and the first round of them to reach the fourth round, won only on the last green. So also did Peter McEvoy, trouncing away from the first round, but he did not have an easy match against Roper, who is from Caterick. Way will meet today Mark Thompson, the England boy's captain, who will be only a year younger than his opponent. Thompson was one of the quartet of English boys who won the European junior team championship in Rome earlier this year.

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# A Swede settles ancient family score

By John Hennessy  
Golf Correspondent

Debbie Massey fulfilled her expectations and Charlotte Montgomery exceeded hers, on the first day of the British women's open championship, sponsored by Betty's Polly, at Newcastle yesterday. Both took 71, three under par, for the 6,126 yards Northumberland course.

Whereas Massey is one of the leading American professionals and the holder of the title, a woman in other words, Charlotte Montgomery is a Swedish amateur, who is too little known in this country. They lead by one stroke from Belle Robertson, the British amateur champion, and by two strokes from a Scottish amateur, Gail Stewart, and an English professional, Jenny Lee Smith.

Miss Montgomery's antecedence to a little club, and seems to have been a Scottish amateur, through the French, from the spool of war after the Battle of Hastings. The Montgomerys are apparently devoted admirers of Britain and her golf yesterday was one in the eye for those of us

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## Easier borrowing for state industries

By Rupert Morris

The Treasury is ready to approve more flexible arrangements for borrowing by state-owned industries. In response to pleading by the chairmen of the nationalized industries, an agreement has been reached in principle that the industries should be able to borrow from the National Loans Fund on variable terms depending on the project for which the finance is required.

But the question whether state industries should be able to borrow freely in private sector markets remains open. There is as yet no indication that the Treasury is prepared to consider any relaxation of the contentious external financing limits, which limit the extent to which nationalized industries can borrow from outside.

Ministers remain firm on the finance limits, which are seen as essential to the maintenance of a steady Public Sector Borrowing Requirement.

Mr James Driscoll, director of the Nationalized Industries Chairman's Group, said they had three main aims: to loosen the external financing limits, which, he said, were stifling valuable public investment; to enable nationalized industries to use risk capital borrowed from government; and to enable nationalized industries to borrow freely in private sector markets.

Although aware that his first proposal was sure to run into strong Treasury opposition, Mr Driscoll emphasized that the group was asking for only an additional £500m in a year. This, he pointed out, was only one tenth of the margin of error in the estimates of public sector borrowing.

It appears that the Treasury is prepared to look again at the system whereby nationalized industries have to borrow from the National Loans Fund at a fixed interest rate, repayable after 15 or 20 years.

Sir Derek Exra, Coal Board chairman, reinforced the argument earlier this week when he said that if he had been able to finance half his borrowings by dividend capital, he could have turned a £57.8m deficit into a £70m net profit.

The argument is that nationalized industries such as coal, which are as risk-prone as any private sector business, should be able to borrow from government for flexible periods and be able to pay back flexible dividends.

A Treasury and Civil Service select committee has been examining finance for nationalized industries, and is expected to report on August 12. By the beginning of October, a working party of the National Economic Development Office will also have concluded its deliberations.

## Collieries plan for greenfield Midlands site

By Rupert Morris

Plans to develop a Warwickshire coalfield almost as big as the Vale of Belvoir will shortly be presented to top officials of the National Coal Board. An application for planning permission is expected to follow early next year.

A feasibility study by the coal board into the 108 square miles between Coventry and Leamington Spa is nearly complete, and all the indications are that it could become one of the most profitable and productive coal areas in Britain.

Possesses at least 400 million tonnes of recoverable coal, compared with Belvoir's 550 million tonnes.

The Warwickshire coalfield study, although at a relatively early stage, has already run into objections from local conservationists, who are attempting to defend the countryside and the Duke of Rutland and others defended Belvoir.

At present there are two pits mining the rich "Warwickshire thick" coal, so-called for the depth and quality of the seam. They are Coventry, about three miles north of the city centre, and Daw Mill, about eight miles to the north-west.

Both pits are among the most profitable in the country, with Daw Mill having already been substantially extended to produce 1.1 million tonnes a year. Coventry produces 700,000 tonnes a year.

The feasibility study will look at proposals to increase Daw Mill's capacity to 2 million tonnes, and Coventry's to 1.1 million.

But if the coalfield were to be developed properly, new collieries would have to be built south of Coventry.

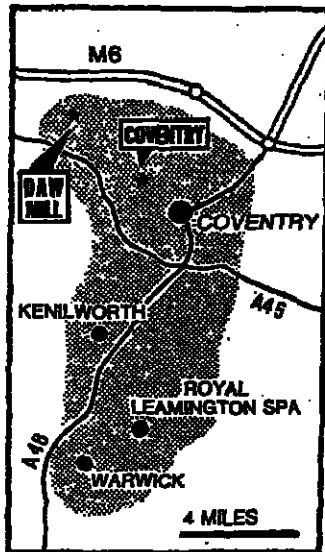
The coal board insists that the Warwickshire coalfields cannot be compared with Belvoir, and it needs to be fully exploited to meet future energy demands.

The feasibility study proves satisfactory, a coal board could apply for planning permission early next year. There would then have to be a public inquiry. If the experience of Belvoir is anything to go by, it would be highly unlikely that a coalfield could begin before 1985.

The Belvoir public inquiry has taken two years, and the arguments are continuing within the Cabinet about whether the coal board should be allowed to go ahead.

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, wants to block the scheme, at least at present, and the impending Warwickshire study might give him more reason to urge delay.

But the Department of Energy has been convinced by



The coal board's plans that it needs the Belvoir coal, as well as its assurances that it can minimize environmental damage.

The South Warwickshire coalfield covers Coventry, Kenilworth, Warwick, and Leamington Spa. However, its boundaries cannot be drawn precisely as its full extent is still not clear. Boreholes are still being dug mainly south of Warwick and Leamington.

The coal board has been at pains to play down the impact of the "intensive review" it is conducting into 20 pits, some of which may have exhausted their supplies of coal.

The Government's recent decision to provide the coal board with additional support to enable uneconomic pits to be kept open was studied by the all-party Commons select committee on energy, whose report on industrial energy pricing was published on Tuesday (Edward Townsend writes).

The report said: "We do not underestimate the difficulties of defining uneconomic pits, still less the hardship involved in their closure, which by its nature would be unevenly concentrated in small areas heavily dependent on mining for employment."

However, given that the Government wished to keep such mines active for social reasons, it could see no reason that the additional expenditure should be a burden on Department of Energy expenditure and consequently reflected in coal prices. The committee advocated, instead, that the cost be treated as a social services or employment protection responsibility.

## Convicted man made chairman of Italian bank

Embarrassment has been caused in the Italian banking world by the confirmation of Signor Roberto Calvi as chairman of Banco Ambrosiano.

A week ago, Signor Calvi was sentenced to four years' imprisonment and a £16,500m (£7.3m) fine for illegal currency export. The Bank of Italy has issued a statement denying that it gave its assent.

Signor Calvi, who is at provisional liberty pending the appeal hearing, was confirmed yesterday afternoon at a board meeting in Milan over which he presided.

However, the meeting decided to request authorization from the Bank of Italy—necessary because modification of the statute of even a private bank requires central bank permission—to support Signor Calvi with an executive committee.

The only resignation from the board announced after the meeting was that of Herr Carl Von Casterberg, a Swiss citizen, who was also a defendant at the trial, but was acquitted.

Reports are current that Signor Carlo Azeglio Ciampi, the governor of the Bank of Italy, made known to Signor Calvi at a meeting last Friday that he would favour his resignation in the interest of upholding the credibility of the central bank.

Signor Calvi has declined all comment on these reports.

Banco Ambrosiano is Italy's second biggest private bank, after Banca Nazionale Dell'Agricoltura.

The offences for which Signor Calvi was found guilty concerned share dealings by La Centrale, an Ambrosiano subsidiary, which anonymous financial companies in Liechtenstein and elsewhere.

La Centrale recently bought 40 per cent of the Rizzoli publishing group, which owns



Calvi: Recently sentenced

Corriere Della Sera, the leading Milan daily newspaper, but it is uncertain whether the government and Bank of Italy will allow the purchase to go through.

Only recently, Signor Calvi recovered after swallowing, while in prison, a large dose of tranquillizer pills, in what the prosecutor described as a suicide attempt.

He has both long-standing associations with Vatican financiers and was on the membership list of the P2 Masonic group, which the government has decided to ban as a secret organization.

Business Diary, page 19

## BL urges unions to break negotiating deadlock

By Clifford Webb, Midlands Industrial Correspondent

Leaders of the 11 unions representing BL's 53,000 manual carworkers are being pressed by the company to take unorthodox action to break a nine-month-old deadlock over wage negotiating procedures.

The joint negotiating committee, which was set up nearly four years ago to introduce central bargaining and the wage leapfrogging resulting from individual plant deals, collapsed in the bitter aftermath of last November's settlement.

Both sides agreed to form a more workmanlike body. It was acknowledged publicly by the unions that the existing council was inadequate. Privately, they admitted that the core of militant shop stewards who dominated its discussions had turned it into an undisciplined body which was unable to take responsible decisions.

There was also widespread unrest in union headquarters over the dominant role of the Transport and General Workers who provided the chairman, Mr Grenville Hawley, the union's national automotive officer.

For much of the winter, BL kept nagging union leaders to get to grips with the problem, but it was not until March that the two sides met formally to consider draft proposals by the company.

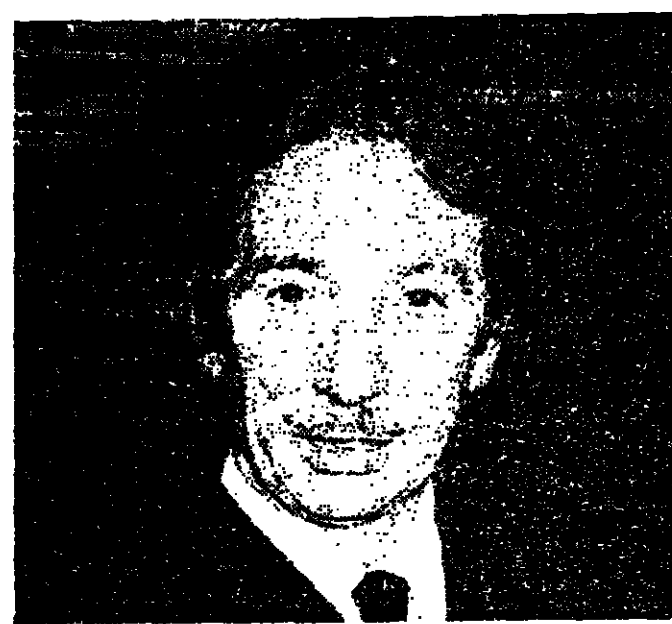
As expected, TGWU's role on a new council was again the main issue. BL proposed that union executives should each nominate a full-time officer and 12 further representatives, who could be either full-time officers or shop steward members of individual plant committees.

The unions were left to themselves to decide how these 12 posts should be split.

The TGWU demanded half the seats and the chairman's casting vote. It based this claim on its 55 per cent share of BL car employees. There was an immediate outcry from other unions, led by Mr Terry Duffy's Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, with 30 per cent membership in BL factories.

Another issue of which much has been made by shopfloor militancy is BL's proposal that shop stewards should work normally unless carrying out officially recognized union duties. There were protests at what some shop stewards described as "a blatant attempt to strip the shop stewards of their status as BL representatives."

Despite six subsequent meetings between a management team led by Mr Geoffrey Armstrong, director of employee relations at BL Cars, and union



Hawley, national automotive officer of the TGWU. Moderate under pressure.



Armstrong: Leading management team.

However, it is privately felt by some union leaders that BL's request is long overdue. Too many shop stewards have come to regard the holding of the office as a perk enabling them to avoid the drudgery of the assembly line or workbench.

But union leaders acknowledge that it is an emotive issue which will have to be handled carefully if BL is to avoid a confrontation.

Despite six subsequent meetings between a management team led by Mr Geoffrey Armstrong, director of employee relations at BL Cars, and union

officials, there has been little or no progress. Now, with time running out for settlement of the 1982 pay deal, which should commence in November, the company has told the unions that talks must start in August—and the only solution would seem to be a temporary negotiating body comprising one full-time official from each union.

BL has emphasized that after winning central bargaining in the face of a bitter rear-guard action by shop stewards who saw it as an attack on their traditional power base, it will not consider reverting to local plant negotiations. But the testing time will come in the next few weeks, when individual plant meetings will be held to fix wage demands.

The feeling in some union circles is that failing a surprise concession on council membership by the TGWU, they will go along with the full-time officials proposal with Mr Hawley leading the union team.

It is conceded, however, that such a move will place this well-liked moderate in a very invidious position. Mr Hawley has already been widely criticized for the very low wage settlements under his chairmanship of the council. Over the past three years, they have been 6.8 per cent, five per cent and five per cent. This disguises other concessions, such as the granting of pay parity between all plants and the introduction of a bonus incentive scheme

## EEC holds up £360m British aid for steel

From Peter Norman, Brussels, July 29

The European Commission is allowing the British Government to give the British Corporation £190m of aid, but a further £360m requested by the Government earlier this month, is being withheld pending a thorough examination of British Steel's restructuring plans.

The Commission has made the £190m conditional on British Steel limiting its finished production to 13.9 million tonnes in its present financial year, which ends next March.

Any increase in output and any use of the 6.6 million tonnes of capacity that is being held in reserve will require the permission of the Commission.

The Brussels authorities have imposed other conditions on the grant. Until the end of October, the British Government will only be able to give British Steel the cash to cover emergency expenses. The Government also will have to report to Brussels monthly on the aid disbursement.

During September, the Government will have to inform the Commission about the steel corporation's restructuring programme for 1982 through to 1985. Final decisions will only be allowed after a joint examination of the proposals by the British Government and the Commission.

The Commission's decision is in response to a British Government request to grant £1,280m to British Steel to finance its 1980-1982 restructuring programme.

In May, the Commission approved a £530m package and began investigating the request for the remaining £750m.

By the beginning of this month, the Government had written to Brussels to say that it was asking permission for only £550m of additional aid. The £190m approved by the Commission this week is part of this.

The conditions applied to the aid show that the Commission is determined to apply the strict EEC code on state aid to the steel industry that was agreed by ministers in June. It linked the issue of cutting capacity to the granting of state aid.

The Commission is concerned about the 6.6 million tonnes of capacity that British Steel either has mothballed or is running on short time. This is far larger than the 0.9 million tonnes that British Steel will scrap in 1981-1982.

It is thought in Brussels that adoption of the code last month might have persuaded the British Government to drop £200m from its request.

British Steel made no formal comment immediately on the Commission's decision, but the corporation's leaders clearly believe that the British steel industry has done more than its European competitors in reducing capacity. They consider that the EEC should scrutinize steelmakers in countries like Italy, where capacity has been expanded (Edward Townsend writes).

British Steel has cut planned capacity from 21.5 million tonnes to 14.4 million tonnes in 18 months and reduced its labour force by about 70,000.

The EEC Commission has authorized the Danish Government to participate in the financial restructuring of the steel company Det Danske Staalværk (DDS).

Permission was given on condition that a group of independent experts reports to the Commission on the company's viability. Also, DDS must reduce production of light sections and sheet to conform with EEC quotas.

## Response to Beesley out soon

By Bill Johnstone

The Government's long-awaited response to the Beesley report on the possibility of privately-funded telecommunications services is expected to be published within the next 24 hours.

Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Industry, published the Beesley findings in April after they had been studied for three months by the Department of Industry.

The study, conducted by Professor Michael Beesley,

Professor of Economics at the London Graduate School of Business Studies, favours the private sector providing certain services in competition with British Telecom.

The British Telecommunications Bill, which received the Royal Assent last Monday, empowers the Government to license private operators of telecommunications networks or the providers of new services.

When the report was published Sir Keith invited

comment from the telecommunications industry to be submitted to him within two months to allow him time to formulate a policy and make a statement in the House of Commons before Parliament's summer recess.

The Government is expected to favour in principle most of Beesley's findings.

About 150 Conservative MPs signed a Commons motion two weeks ago encouraging the Government to pursue liberalization "relentlessly."

The CBI report is expected to show that business leaders remain pessimistic about any increase in output for several months and have little hope for a reduction in the rate of redundancies.

The stock market mood after the royal wedding holiday break will be set today by the first-half results from Imperial Chemical Industries. Its second-quarter profits are expected to be between £70m and £90m against £103m last year and £52m in the first three months of this year.

Fears that the half-time dividend may well be cut are balanced by optimism that the dividend total for the current year is likely to remain unchanged. First-half results indicate a major improvement over the same period in 1980.

British Shipbuilders annual report.

CBI industrial trends.

Electricity Council annual report.

Central Electricity Generating Board annual report.

Statement on the establishment of the Council for Engineering.

Fifteenth report of the Committee of Public Accounts.

Company results (half-yearly): ICI; Lomho; F. Pratt Engineering.

**TODAY**

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## BUSINESS BRIEFING

### US and Japan indicators show declining trend

Further signs of falling economic activity in Japan and the United States came yesterday with the publication of the latest leading indicators in the two countries.

In the United States, the index of leading indicators fell 1.3 per cent in June, after 1.5 per cent in May. Originally the index was thought to have dropped by 1.8 in May.

The Japanese leading indicators for May dropped to 40, down from 60 in both March and April. The drop implies that the Japanese economy is likely to decline in the coming two or three months.

Although another month's figures will be necessary to confirm that the indicator is on a declining trend, the apparent slide is emphasized by the fact that it was the first time since last October that the figure has fallen below the so-called "boom-or-bust" line of 50.

The two sectors might continue to improve slowly in the coming months, while production of capital goods is expected to decline, the survey said.

French industrial production has staged a slight but fragile recovery this month, mainly in the consumer and intermediate goods sectors, according to an official survey of 2,500 industrialists.

The two sectors might continue to improve slowly in the coming months, while production of capital goods is expected to decline, the survey said.

### Steel fall forecast

Bethlehem Steel is expecting a downturn in shipments and profits in the third quarter from the relatively strong levels of the first and second quarters.

The United States company says that it is experiencing some reduction in customer demand for its steel products, although this undoubtedly includes the seasonal decline that normally occurs at this time of year. It expects higher profits for the full year.

It is now projecting industry shipments of about 52 million short tons for 1981, up from 83.9 million last year and compared with "the low 90s" it predicted three months ago.

The Bahrain ministry of works, power and water has awarded a Dinars58.2m (£82.5m) contract to Brown Boveri to build a gas turbine power station. Rated capacity will be 543 megawatts, devoted to 426 megawatts because of the high temperatures. Construction will begin in November and completion is scheduled for 1985.

Vehicle exports to Britain fell to 19,255 in June from 24,773 a year earlier and 20,635 in May.

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### Japan exports fewer vehicles

Japanese vehicle exports in June fell 0.4 per cent to 512,839 from 514,904 a year earlier and were down 2.4 per cent from May's 525,601 total, reflecting self-restraint in shipments to the United States and the EEC.

Vehicle exports to Britain fell to 19,255 in June from 24,773 a year earlier and 20,635 in May.

French industrial production has staged a slight but fragile recovery this month, mainly in the consumer and intermediate goods sectors, according to an official survey of 2,500 industrialists.

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### UK architects for Hongkong hospital

John R. Harris Partnership, a British architectural firm, has been selected to design a HK\$453m hospital in Hongkong. The hospital, at Tuen Mun in the colony's New Territories, will be one of the largest in the Far East.

Mr John Harris, senior partner, said his firm was on an extremely tight schedule because the Hongkong Government wants work to begin on the 1,500-bed hospital next year. He said he expects the construction contract, which makes up the bulk of the hospital costs, to go to a British contractor. It is hoped the hospital will be fully working some time in 1985.

The Hongkong Government's decision to proceed with the scheme is also likely to be welcomed by Britain's hard-pressed medical supply and equipment companies.

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## Sketchley

Industrial workwear rental, dry cleaning and textile finishing

	1981	1980
	£000	£000
SALES	59,870	51,727
TRADING PROFIT	6,316	6,302
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	5,163	5,742
PROFIT AFTER TAX	3,008	3,214
EARNINGS per Ordinary share	19.9p	21.4p
NET DIVIDENDS per Ordinary share	9.0p	8.0p

"I am able to report that the first quarter of 1981/82 opened the year satisfactorily. Since then there has been some flattening of sales in the Cleaning Division and we must continue to look to the future with caution whilst disposable incomes continue to fall and unemployment to rise."

Mr. Gerald Wigham, addressing the A.G.M. held on 23rd July.

### Sketchley Public Limited Company

The 1981 Report and Accounts are available from the Secretary at Rugby Road, Hockley, Leicestershire LE10 2NE



## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

# Three offers for Mrs Mason's Illingworth stake

By Philip Robinson

Mrs Pamela Mason, the Los Angeles-based director and leading shareholder of Illingworth Morris, is considering three written offers for her 46 per cent stake in the Yorkshire textile group.

She said from America's west coast yesterday: "None of them make you throw your hat in the air, but I am forced to consider them because I cannot stay with a company which doesn't pay dividends. I have a \$2m tax bill to pay."

Mrs Mason said the offers had come from one American company and two UK companies, but refused to name them. Talk that entrepreneur Mr Graham Ferguson Lacey was interested in buying the stake has been dismissed by his spokesman as untrue. He said: "Mr Lacey is a friend of Mrs Mason but he is not interested in buying her Illingworth stake."

Word is that a client of merchant banking group Samuel Montagu is negotiating for the shares. Mrs Mason said she had never heard of them.

The bank was unavailable for comment yesterday.

Mrs Mason added: "I may decide not to sell the share at all. The offers are certainly not a lot higher than the Illingworth share price. If I can't find anyone to take over the company I will go ahead with my plans for removing those top directors I've already named and put energetic fresh blood in their place. We are in a chaotic mess."

Almost three weeks ago Mrs Mason sent a telex to a Yorkshire newspaper demanding the resignations of Illingworth chairman Mr Donald Hanson, joint chief executive Mr Peter Hardy and the director responsible for development, Mr Tommy Yearley—the man she installed on the board two years ago.

She also called for the board to convene an extraordinary general meeting where she would vote her stock to sack them if they did not resign.

Mr Hanson and Mr Hardy have said they have no intention of resigning and regret,



Mrs Pamela Mason: "I have a \$2m tax bill to pay."

they say, the way Mrs Mason's public statement calling for their resignation has damaged the company.

Illingworth held a board meeting Monday and the following day were with their advisors.

It is understood that the board, in resisting Mrs Mason's attempts to sack some of them, are looking closely at the make-up of the 46 per cent stake for which she claims to speak.

The stake is widely believed to be controlled by Mrs Mason,

former wife of actor James Mason, as the executrix of the estate of her father and his brother. Recent reports suggest that Miss Isabella Ostrer, the adopted daughter of Mrs Mason's father, is taking legal advice which could result in Mrs Mason being relieved as the executrix of the estate and free others from her influence.

That is vital to the fight between the board members. If successful, Mrs Mason would be left speaking for just 9 per cent of Illingworth.

# Gencor shows value of gold futures market

## Mining

Discreetly tucked away in the June quarterly reports from Gencor, the South African mining group, was the announcement that Mariavale had sold gold forward. That the South African Reserve Bank was prepared to grant permission for transactions in the futures markets became known in May. But with the exception of some trial transactions by Anglo Vaal, a smaller mining house, Gencor is the first of the majors to use the futures markets seriously.

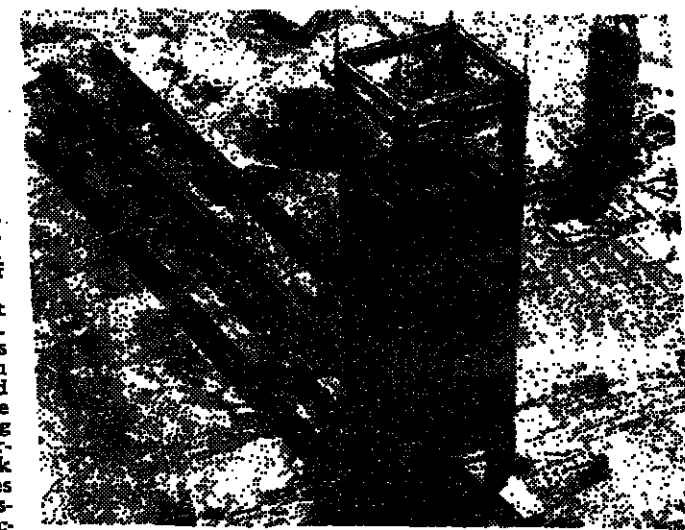
The sale was modest enough. Mariavale, a marginal mine vulnerable to fluctuations in the gold price, sold forward 280 kilograms of gold at prices between \$490 an ounce in July of this year and \$625 an ounce in June 1980. Compared with the 32m gold futures contracts, representing some \$3,000 million of gold, that changed hands on American markets last year, this is tiny.

But to Mariavale the experiment is more important. The mine produced 112 kilograms of gold in the June quarter, a typical figure, which was not much above the amount sold forward. The prices are significant as well. Mariavale's average price re-

ceived during the three months was \$480 an ounce, against costs of about \$320 an ounce. Not only did Mariavale realize more than its average received price, but it also sold at prices well above those prevailing in the spot market at the end of June.

This, of course, is the point of hedging in futures markets. But in fact the transactions allowed to the South African mines are rather more limited than the full and elaborate scope that futures trading strategies offer. It is understood that the Reserve Bank has frowned upon the mines actually delivering gold. Transactions therefore are effectively restricted to foreign exchange contracts.

Nevertheless, the value to the mines of the futures markets is considerable. As a marginal mine, Mariavale is a textbook example of how physical prices can be played off against futures. A further decline in the spot gold price implies a sharp reduction in the mine's



profitability. This in turn may endanger investment plans. Nevertheless, the mine's tentative move into the futures markets is potentially another step towards the full integration of the gold market. It implies greater financial sophistication on the mine's part, and a cautious recognition of the value of futures. Gencor and Anglo-Transvaal will be followed by other mining companies before long.

Michael Prest  
Mining Correspondent

## Gallaher expects talks with Ofrex

Gallaher, the United Kingdom subsidiary of the American Brands tobacco group, believes talks will soon take place with the Ofrex board.

On Monday Gallaher announced it might launch a counter-bid for Ofrex.

Ofrex is already subject to a £25.5m bid from Dennison,

## Wall Street high flier under fire

From Anthony Hilton, New York

John Muir, a fast-moving Wall Street firm and a major participant in the American new issue boom, which last year saw nine companies floated than at any time since 1972, has been named as a defendant in three legal actions involving companies it helped to bring to market.

Shareholders in Basic Earth Science Systems, Security America and Brady Energy, all of which went public under the Muir umbrella, are alleging that they bought the shares on the strength of "false and misleading" prospectuses. The companies and Muir dismiss the suits as totally unfounded.

But earlier this week a more serious legal action was launched against the brokerage house, alleging that it misused the \$4.8m (£2.4m) proceeds raised by it for a company called the Cayman Islands re-insurance Corporation.

The action, brought by a shareholder in that company, Ms Nancy Spector, says that according to the prospectus the funds were to be used in the re-insurance market, or invested short term in blue chip

or government bonds. But she claims the money was instead used to buy shares in Aneco Reinsurance, a company which is suing Muir for planning to take it over. Further funds were lent to a Canadian company, Marista Cession Services, with which some of Cayman Re-insurance personnel had links.

As a result, the suit alleges, Cayman is not engaged in the re-insurance business at all, but is "an investment tool of Muir".

Muir partner Mr John D. Sullivan declined to comment on the action on the grounds that his firm had not seen the suit, which was filed in Federal District Court in Manhattan.

The man behind much of Muir's new issue business, partner Mr Ray Dirks, is no stranger to controversy. Since 1973 he has been at odds with the American regulatory authority the Securities and Exchange Commission, which alleges that he acted improperly in the days when, working as an analyst for another stock broker, he was the first to suspect the Equity Funding fraud. That was the

celebrated case where several senior officers of a major American life insurance company, Equity Funding, were found to have been inflating sales and profits over many years by programming the company computer with fictitious insurance policy sales.

The SEC's complaint was that Mr Dirks used his knowledge to get all his client out of Equity Funding—which was one of the hottest stocks of the early 1970s—and then informed the press of the scandal before he told the authorities. As recently as January of this year, after a seven-year inquiry, the SEC publicly censured Mr Dirks for his actions, though he is appealing against that verdict.

He also caused a stir last year by employing a cult figure from the 1960s, the yippie leader Mr Jerry Rubin, who had been on the run for drug offences for the better part of a decade and who is now serving a sentence. He gathered further publicity with his investment book *Beats you win, tails you lose*, which came out in 1979.

## Changes at Waterford Glass

Mr Owen Kealy, financial director of Waterford Glass, has been appointed managing director of the Waterford Glass Group following the death of Mr Norman O'Connell, production director, has been appointed managing director of Waterford Crystal, overall responsibility for crystal production, Mr Thomas Aspel, commercial director, will assume responsibility for crystal sales. Mr Thomas Aspel, managing director (personnel), has been appointed a director of Waterford Crystal.

Mr Andrew M. Love is now managing director of the Dunne Forthright Motor Group.

Mr E. A. Storr has gone on to the board of Denbyware.

Mr Hugh Brown, who is to join the board of Associated Biscuit Manufacturers in October will assume responsibility of group finance director from January 1, 1982. Mr C. B. Barber, the present group finance director, will retire in September after 35 years of service with the group. Mr Brown was previously finance director and later managing director of Lyons Teatery.

Mr Keith Hainsworth, managing director of Miller Buckley Developments, has been made a director of the Investments, the main board of the Miller Buckley group.

Mr M. G. J. Wylie has been reappointed as chairman of the Board of Directors of the Scottish for a further period from September 1 until August 31, 1982.

Mr Martin Prevezar has been appointed managing director of Estores from October 1. Estores is the parent company of Estores (Metal Brokers), a ring of members of the Metal Exchange.

Professor Royston Goode and Mr Jeffrey Wallis have been appointed part-time members of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. Members reappointed for a further three-year period are: Mr H. L. G. Gibson, Mr E. A. B. Henson, Mr G. M. Miles and Mr R. G. Smethurst.

## Sterling: Spot and Forward

Market rates (day's range)	July 29	1 month	3 months
New York	\$1.892-1.896	1.892-1.896	1.892-1.896
London	£1.892-1.896	1.892-1.896	1.892-1.896
Amsterdam	ƒ3.49-3.50	3.49-3.50	3.49-3.50
Brussels	₣45.4-45.5	45.4-45.5	45.4-45.5
Copenhagen	14.28-14.3	14.28-14.3	14.28-14.3
Dublin	₣1.25-1.26	1.25-1.26	1.25-1.26
Helsinki	₣1.25-1.26	1.25-1.26	1.25-1.26
Oslo	11.25-11.3	11.25-11.3	11.25-11.3
Paris	₣1.25-1.26	1.25-1.26	1.25-1.26
Rome	₣1.25-1.26	1.25-1.26	1.25-1.26
Stockholm	₣1.25-1.26	1.25-1.26	1.25-1.26
Switzerland	₣1.25-1.26	1.25-1.26	1.25-1.26
Vienna	₣1.25-1.26	1.25-1.26	1.25-1.26
Zurich	₣1.25-1.26	1.25-1.26	1.25-1.26

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was down 0.2 at 0.21.

## Indices

Bank of Morgan	Bank of Morgan	Bank of Morgan
100	100	100
100	100	100
100	100	100
100	100	100
100	100	100
100	100	100
100	100	100
100	100	100
100	100	100
100	100	100

Based on trade weighted changes from Washington agreement.

December 1979 = 100. Bank of England Index 100.

## EMS Currency Rates

ECU currency	% change	% change	% change
central	central	central	central
rate	rate	rate	rate
rate	rate	rate	rate
rate	rate	rate	rate
rate	rate	rate	rate
rate	rate	rate	rate
rate	rate	rate	rate
rate	rate	rate	rate
rate	rate	rate	rate
rate	rate	rate	rate

+ changes are for the ECU therefore positive change denotes weak.

\* adjusted for sterling's weight in the ECU, and for the lira's wider divergence from the mark.

Adjusted calculated by The Times.

## Euro-Deposits

(% calls, 10-15% seven days, 15-18% one month, 18-20% three months, 18-20% six months, 18-20% 12 months.)

EMS figures relate to Wednesday's rates. All others are for Tuesday.

## Gold

Gold (fixed at \$350.00 an ounce) on \$40.50 close, \$40.50.

Kruggerand (per coin) \$413.416 (222-222.50).

Sovereigns (new) \$100-102 (83.25-84.25).

Finance House Base Rate 12%.

Interbank Market (%).

Overnight: Open 12-13% Close 12-13%.

1 week 12-13% 3 months 12-13%.

6 months 12-13% 12 months 12-13%.

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate %).

3 months 12-13% 6 months 12-13%.

12 months 12-13%.

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## Back to the realities

Here at home the royal wedding may have given us a complete day's rest from worrying about our economic and financial problems. But it seems as though most of the world's other major markets were also on short time as well without London there to show a lead.

The dollar opened slightly lower against the main European currencies, but firmed a little following publication of the US leading economic indicators whose 1.3 per cent decline in June underlined that the economy was still slowing following the previous week's statistics. These showed that there was a 1.9 per cent fall in the economy in the second quarter. Even after last week's surprisingly good US money supply figures, there is still as yet no sign that the Federal Reserve is going to allow interest rates to fall, but at least the sort of pressure that was building up for a further increase has now receded.

Wall Street, already edgy over President Reagan's tax programme, has seen all this before, but managed to go higher yesterday on hopes that the weakening economy will reduce credit demands and interest rates.

The rest of the world has become just as obsessed with US rates as the US itself and until there is some end to the stalemate across the Atlantic, countries like the UK, Germany and France will just have to grin and bear high interest rates whatever the domestic difficulties they cause. The West German bond market tried to take heart yesterday from rumours that budget cuts would provide some scope for a reduction in German rates. But while the dollar strengthens the way it did against the Deutschmark on Monday the Bundesbank has precious little room for manoeuvre.

At least at home the Bank of England has steadied the nerves of the money markets, and France managed to trim money rates fractionally yesterday, but it will be some time before there is a decisive enough trend in the US to permit other world rates to come down significantly. Meanwhile the UK equity market will today be taking its usual lead from ICI's half-year figures, where the chairman's comment about current trading will be more important than the figures themselves.

### Conoco

### Behind the auction

It would be foolish to read any great industrial logic into the intensifying battle for Conoco. The United States has long been characterized by what is known as the "chief executive syndrome" — the machismo desire of heads of large corporations to make the grand gesture. Seagrams in search of the big buy to spend its cash; du Pont with a new chief executive pressurized by the expectations of shareholders building up behind him; the major oil companies in falling favour with their shareholders and made suddenly aware of their freedom to manoeuvre without Justice Department restrictions — this heavy mixture has brought its own combustion. It proves little beyond the fact that planning of seedcorn diversification by multinationals will always be regarded as second best to a major take-over as the only means of affecting returns in any substantial way.

In so far as there is any logic, the honours probably lie with du Pont. Over the last two decades du Pont, like ICI and the leading German chemical groups, has constantly toyed with the idea of moving back "upstream" from chemicals to raw materials base of its own, even planning at one time to build its own basic petrochemical plant in the United States.

It has always withdrawn from the decision on the grounds that the oil companies, with their stranglehold on crude oil resources, left them too little room to compete.

Now that the concession system is breaking down in the Middle East and

the oil market is being increasingly dominated by government sales, the same restraints no longer apply. It could, of course, be argued that it is precisely at a time like this, when a company can play the market and vary its sources, that it is foolish to spend large sums assuring supplies. Certainly most analysts had expected du Pont to seek purchases in the pharmaceutical or other value-added businesses. The justifications put forward by Mr Edward Jefferson, du Pont's new head are probably post hoc. The rapidity of negotiations between Conoco and du Pont, Conoco's preferred suitor following the Seagram bid smacks of opportunism. Yet, from Conoco's point of view, du Pont would add rather than simply repeat its business, bringing to it a large research base and a position downstream in the market that it has been lacking so far.

### Market changes

The reasoning of the oil companies in the Conoco fray and on the sidelines — Mobil, Texaco and Gulf — arises from a quite different starting point. Ever since the energy crisis of 1972-73, companies have seen the writing on the wall as far as continued oil growth was concerned. Hence the succession of moves — with the single and interesting exception of Texaco — to buy into coal, minerals and nuclear technology. But these have been seen largely as long term investments. Whatever the theory, the oil market since then has consistently brought, with a succession of crises, better returns than any other business in which they have been involved.

What has happened in the last six months or so is a growing suspicion by the oil companies that real oil prices will not continue to rise through the eighties and provide the mainstay of their business until their diversification efforts pay off in the nineties. If the current charge of the elephants represents any trend it is this: that, freed from the previous constraints of anti-trust sentiment, the oil companies may now be feeling their strength in a drive for much more ambitious diversification investments.

Conoco's coal reserves are the second largest in the United States and for companies late in the diversification field take-over represents a quick way to the head of the race.

Less acceptable may be another development in oil company thinking. Given a dramatic lowering in oil demand forecasts, the biggest single problem of oil companies today is a surplus of refining capacity. Just as the great mergers of the early years of the oil industry by Rockefeller and others were carried out to give scale to growth, so the oil industry may now be entering a period of mergers to cope with lack of growth through rationalization and closures of facilities — a trend that could develop as much in Europe as in the U.S.

### Turning point

And yet one may be forgiven for thinking that the lessons of the Conoco affair will be rather simpler than this. The assumption that the turning point in oil growth has arrived stems from an extrapolation of current demand trends confused by the economic recession. It may well be that those trends are here to stay over the long-term, although the oil industry has tended to get its assumptions badly wrong over the last few years. But the central factor also remains that, for the next five years, oil supplies remain precariously dependent on the Middle East. And the reasonable assumption must be that peace in the Middle East will not reign for long.

The stock exchanges of both Europe and the U.S. have now downgraded oil stocks to the point that it is considerably cheaper at the moment to buy reserves by buying a company than going out and developing oil sources of one's own. Conoco has substantial oil reserves in the North Sea and North America. It may well prove a good straight investment for any suitor, whatever the industrial logic.

At first glance Mrs Thatcher's announcement on Monday of new measures to cut youth unemployment looked like a clear victory for the Tory moderates and Mr Jim Prior, the Employment Secretary, in particular.

Secret riots and increasingly dismal forecasts on youngsters out of work had it seemed forced the Prime Minister and Treasury ministers to accede to demands for action.

Indeed, at one point Mrs Thatcher appeared to give her personal endorsement to Mr Prior's proposals for a £1,000m programme to take all school leavers out of the dole queues by 1983, which went to Cabinet committee two weeks ago.

"Our aim," she declared echoing Mr Prior's own words, "is to reach the position where all young people on leaving school either move into further education, find a job or are given the chance of vocational training or community service."

But a closer look at the package — which will cost £150m this year and a further £700m in 1982 — reveals that the hard-liners have managed to preserve their tough monetary policies virtually intact. Treasury ministers seem to have successfully resisted any attempt to boost employment by increasing overall public spending and hence reducing demand.

Instead, they will be looking for offsetting savings in other programmes when the annual review of public spending takes place this autumn. (The cost of the measures this year will come out of the contingency reserve so will not affect the planned spending total.)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Geoffrey Howe, reinforced this message on Tuesday evening when he hinted that if compensating savings were not made taxes might have to rise as a consequence.

The extra spending on youth employment measures has undoubtedly made the Treasury's task of checking public spending growth more difficult. Even before the new measures it was evident that fresh cuts in spending programmes were becoming harder than ever to secure.

Failure to get the cuts the Treasury wants, makes the government's hopes of reducing taxes before the next election increasingly remote. But there is as yet no sign that the Government is prepared to abandon its medium-term financial strategy which envisages a continuing fall in public sector borrowing as a proportion of gross domestic product over the next three years.

What is more, Mrs Thatcher has announced a significant new measure which adopts hardline Tory thinking on what are seen as the inefficiencies and distortions in

## Prior's jobs package: could it be a hollow victory?

### THE NEW EMPLOYMENT MEASURES

1982-83	Cost in Numbers	affected
Setting up 20 information technology centres, each taking about 30 trainees on 6-month courses.	£5m	N/a
Extra resources to provide courses for children staying on at school or enrolling in further education.	£60m	50,000 extra to continue in education next year.
Extra cash for the Youth Opportunities Programme to provide places for every school leaver by Christmas and other youngsters unemployed for three months within following three months.	£350-£400m	Extra 110,000 places 1981-82 (bringing total to 550,000).
Extra help to support apprenticeships in industry and prevent apprentice redundancies.	£11m	8,000 extra apprenticeships and 4,000 saved from redundancy.
£15 weekly subsidy for employers for each under-18 worker recruited during first year after leaving school, provided they are paid less than £40 a week.	£60	15-20,000 taken off register by March 1983.
Lowering eligible age for Job Release Scheme from 64 to 63 this November and to 62 from February 1982.	£150m	Extra 57,000 taken off register by March 1983.
Payment of higher supplementary benefit rate to unemployed people aged over 60 drawing benefit for more than a year, if they opt to retire early.	£20m	Extra 45,000 taken off register by March 1982.
Extra money for Community Enterprise Programme and voluntary organisations to take on more volunteers.	£12m	N/a
Total cost £700m gross £4-500m net (taking account of savings in social security benefits and extra tax and national insurance contributions from those in work).		

the labour market created by trade union bargaining. This is the scheme, reportedly the brainchild of Professor Alan Walters, the Prime Minister's special economic adviser, which will pay employers a £15-a-week subsidy for youngsters aged under 18 employed in their first year of leaving school, provided they are paid less than £40 a week.

This scheme takes as its starting point the belief that youth unemployment is higher than it need be because wages paid to inexperienced young people are too high in relation to adult earnings. By giving employers a financial incentive to pay youngsters less than £40 a week, substantially below present pay rates in most jobs, the Government is seeking to force down market wage rates for young people.

It hopes that more jobs for youngsters will be created as a result, both directly in the subsidized firms and as a consequence of the spill-over effects on the pay of young people in general.

ized occupations such as catering and retailing, which fix minimum wage rates.

The four largest councils, covering two million workers, all set rates of more than £40 a week to 17-year-olds and two of them set rates of more than £40 to 16-year-olds.

Employers paying less than this are liable for prosecution and will obviously not be able to take advantage of the subsidy scheme.

Mrs Thatcher said in Parliament on Tuesday that she hoped that the Wages Councils, independent bodies comprising representatives from employers, trade unions and independents "will take into account the measures we proposed". But the unions will fiercely resist any move within the councils to cut the statutory rates for youngsters.

In an unpublished review of special employment programmes the Manpower Services Commission points out that two previous subsidy programmes, the Small Firms Employment Subsidy and the Youth Employment Subsidy, had to be abandoned because it was found that most of the people being subsidized (three out of four in the case of YES) would have been employed anyway or were being employed only at the expense of others, for example adults on full pay.

The Government admits that the scheme will subsidize youngsters who already have jobs, and that there is a risk that older workers will be displaced by the attractions of cheaper young alternatives. But the Department of Employment reckons that the scheme could take perhaps 15-20,000 school leavers permanently off the register by March 1983 when it is fully operational, and Ministers believe that by reducing wage costs it will lead to the long-term creation of new permanent jobs.

What impact are the remaining measures likely to have on unemployment overall? The Government estimates that

the package as a whole could take an extra 216,000 people off the unemployment register by March 1983 (108,000 by March 1982), bringing the total reduction in the unemployment total stemming from special employment measures to half a million. It is now just over 300,000.

But of these measures only one (the subsidy scheme) offers any promise of additional permanent jobs. The others involve straight forward substitution of people in existing jobs (early retirement) or the removal of people from the labour force temporarily (the Youth Opportunities Programme and other measures for education and training).

While these can undoubtedly have a big impact on the unemployment total by reducing the supply of labour, they do nothing to expand demand.

The scale of the Government's immediate plans for taking people out of the labour force must also be called into question.

In particular, the Youth Opportunities Programme, which provides temporary work experience and training for periods of up to a year, is already strained to bursting point to cope with its swelling in size over the past three years.

But there is one group which has suffered, and will go on suffering, even if plans for the young unemployed are put into effect. They are the older long-term unemployed whose prospects are crucially dependent on the creation of new jobs. The numbers unemployed for over a year are expected to drop to over a million by 1983, and their numbers will go on rising for some time after total unemployment peaks.

The only programme specifically for this group — the Community Work programme — which covered 15,600 people at the end of June — helps only a tiny fraction on a temporary basis, and no significant expansion of CWP was announced on Monday.

Without an overall expansion of demand in the economy there is little real prospect of a substantial fall in adult unemployment. Indeed there are dangers that the new measures announced by the Government could make things worse with older workers displaced by younger ones under the subsidy scheme or the YOP and the government's intention to seek compensating savings in other public spending programmes bringing extra unemployment in their wake.

Unless the "wets" press home their advantage by pushing for reflation now, their apparent success could prove a Pyrrhic victory. Ministers will return from their summer holidays to face the public spending review with everything still to fight for.

Frances Williams

### Economic notebook

## No easy solution to sterling's slide

As Britain begins to throw off its royal wedding euphoria this morning, it is faced once again with all those harsher realities of national life, like unemployment, riots and the plight of sterling. The star-gazers of the Treasury and the City return to search for clues to where the pound's present slide on the currency markets will end.

With sterling now in its more familiar role as one of the feeble currencies, it is difficult to believe that not long ago there appeared to be no limit to its ascent. By the early weeks of 1981, it had soared to its highest level for six years. Since then it has dropped against the dollar by an average of 2 cents a week.

The rise and fall of the pound has been spectacular. Between those dark days of

1976 when the pound's disastrous decline obliged Britain to seek help from the International Monetary Fund, and last winter when it was climbing through the stratosphere, the rate of exchange against the dollar rose over 50 per cent. The subsequent drop now exceeds 20 per cent.

Sterling's rise and fall against other currencies during the period is only slightly less dramatic. Its effective rate against a basket of important currencies rose by around a third and has since fallen by about 12 per cent.

What has caused such a great reversal in international sentiment towards the pound?

There were three main factors supporting sterling at the turn of the year. The first was what may be called the "Thatcher factor". This represented a general belief that the "Iron

lady" would not waver in her determination to defeat inflation in Britain and would stand firm in the face of demands from the trade unions.

The second factor was sterling's status as a "petro-currency".

The third was the level of interest rates in Britain, which were then among the highest for the industrialized nations and consequently made the pound an attractive investment.

All of these three factors have either diminished in importance or completely disappeared.

The "Thatcher factor" was seriously undermined on February 18, when the Government capitulated to the threat of a national strike by coalminers over proposals to close 23 pits. This capitulation had a far more shattering effect on the currency markets than it is usually credited with.

of United States interest rates. If they edge downwards in the later months of this year, this will take the pressure off sterling. But if the pound is regarded with such suspicion at the trough of the business cycle, this bodes ill for the upturn.

On every measure Britain's lack of international competitiveness is desperately apparent, in spite of the recent fall in the pound. Even if the Government is successful in holding down the rate of wage increases to 5 or 6 per cent in the 1981-82 pay round and in pushing productivity up, Britain's competitiveness will still not be restored to anything like the position in 1978.

Even the mild recovery in British output in 1982, forecast by economists at the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development is expected by them to help turn this year's huge £5,000m current account surplus into a small deficit next year.

This means that a weakness on the balance of payments will quickly emerge as a constraint on any more substantial recovery, in spite of the help provided by North Sea oil. One answer to this would be for the Government to seek to get the rate for sterling to fall much further. This would help restore more of Britain's lost competitiveness, pushing up the price of our exports and raising the price at which imports come into the country.

But whether the Government favours this course of action or not, sterling seems likely to fall as soon as a current account deficit begins to appear.

The only escape route, avoiding a renewed downward spiral of sterling depreciation-inflation and further sterling depreciation is the one that is not open to the present Government.

That is combining a sterling depreciation with an incomes policy. This is not open partly because the Government is ideologically opposed to incomes policies and partly because in the present state of relations with the trade unions, no agreement between the two parties would be possible.

More hopefully, the document published last week by the TUC-Labour Party Liaison Committee (*Economic issues facing the next Labour government*) begins to inch towards the question of an incomes policy, but finally plumps for a combination of sterling depreciation and import controls.

However, even this approach requires some restraint on income growth. The document says only that "an agreed policy to control inflation will be essential to safeguard expansion". What this really means must remain to be seen. But it could be important for sterling.

Melvyn Westlake

## Business Diary: Rod makers query casting vote

I was surprised to see an announcement headed "Partridge" about arrangements for this year's Game Fair, which opens at Stowe today.

Partridge, of course, have every reason to be annoyed at the fair celebrating their dispatch although in my experience, however upset they may be about something, they rarely hang around long enough to argue the point.

The partridge concerned about the Game Fair, however, is not the sort you shoot, but the species from which you buy fish-hooks and rods — viz, A. E. Partridge of Redditch.

Alan Bramley, Partridge's managing director, is annoyed about arrangements for the rod casting demonstrations which are so popular a feature of the Game Fair. His

company makes rods from split cane, whereas the casting demonstrations, by such stars of sedge and osier as Ian Blagburn, will be given over to rods made from a rival material, carbon fibre.

Many of the bigger rod firms have invested heavily in carbon fibre, says Bramley, are hooked up with carbon fibre firms and it is their products therefore which will get pride of place at Stowe this week.

In fact, Ian Blagburn, who demonstrates casting for Hardy's, did demonstrate a small cane fly rod for Partridge last year. Bramley argues that it is not good enough that split cane rod makers should have to rely on the courtesy of friends in the trade for a spot in this showcase.

"We are a British manufacturer and priority is being given in the demonstrations to people casting with rods that are imported or made from imported blanks," he says.

Although it rather damages his patriotic case, he did offer to bring over a Dutch casting expert for this year's fair but was told it was too late to alter the arrangements. Partridge will demonstrate cane rod-making at the fair.

### Hullabaloo

Black Country (above right) boat builder Malcolm Braine has just completed what he claims to be the most opulent narrow boat ever to grace our canals. Sixty feet long and weighing 20 tons, the steel-hulled craft, yet to be named, has a large cabin built entirely of exotic hard woods and equipped with central heating, radio



telephone, tv, hi-fi, bar and boardroom. Boardroom? Yes says Braine of Felsall, it would be used as a floating boardroom by its new owners, Rochdale Canal Company of Manchester, one of the few remaining independent canal operators. They were resurrecting a tradition dating from the heyday of canal travel when rival owners vied with each other to have the most outstanding flagship.

All very laudable, we thought, but hasn't Rochdale been reduced to collecting tolls on a one and a half mile stretch of canal which is part of the Manchester link system? It used to operate the 44 miles between Rochdale and Manchester, but this has been cut in a number of places by the M6 and local authority development rendering it useless for boating. Where will it show the flag in its new boat? Rochdale's managing director, Denis Hawkins was amused.

offences along with Roberto Calvi of Banco Ambrosiano. Bonomi came out with his head high, as the court acquitted him.

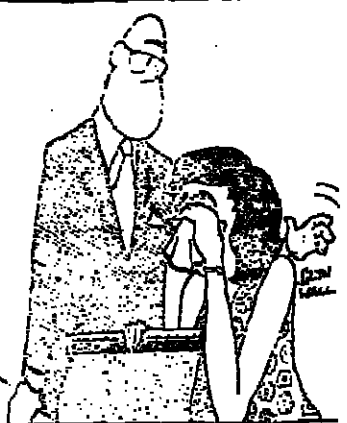
He is naturally bitter about a legal system which allows over 28 days to be wasted in prison cell, yet provides no legal redress for the damage done to his reputation.

So Bonomi, who is well acquainted with Anglo-Saxon business methods, having worked as a young man with other Mancunians during the 1920s in New York, is expected to encourage a policy of more information, to help restore the image of a group with an annual turnover of over £1,300m (£695m) and 12,000 employees.

The heart of the group is Beni Immobili Italia, a property and holding company, flanked by two sub-holdings, Invest and Coge, which control about 100 companies, mostly in Italy but also in the United States and Latin America and with Dominion Insurance in Britain.

Copies of a spoof telegram from Buck House appeared on telegraph poles in the north-east Surrey village of Thames Ditton before a children's street party yesterday. Dated July 21 it read: "My fiancée and I thank you warmly for your invitation to your street party on the day of the wedding. We have cancelled all other arrangements after the ceremony and expect to be with you about 4.30. Can anyone put us up for the night as we would like to stop."

Ross Davies



"There, there Miss Brown. The odds were always against Lady Diana tossing her bouquet up to the fourth floor anyway."















CHOICE

# Broadcasting Guide

## TELEVISION

### BBC 1

6.40 am Open University: Tanzania. 7.30 Handicapped in the Community. Closedown at 7.55.  
9.55 The Wombles. MacWombles the Terrible (r). 10.00 Jackanory. Cyd Hayman reads Tam and Cam, an Oriental folk tale. 10.15 Chuggers Plays Pop. Fun and Games along with pop music which this morning is supplied by The Look, Shakin' Stevens and Bad Manners (r). 10.35 Why Don't You...? Ideas for children on holiday provided by some youngsters from Bristol (r). Closedown at 11.00.  
11.25 Cricket: Fourth Test. Live coverage of the opening day's play at Edgbaston in the game between England and Australia introduced by Peter West. The commentators are Richie Benaud, Peter Walker, Mike Smith and Tom Craven. Coverage is further live coverage at 2.05 pm on BBC 1 and 4.25 on

### BBC 2

6.40 am Open University: Mining. 7.05 Statistics: Significant Testing. 7.30 Maths: Differential Equations. Closedown at 7.55.  
11.00 Play School. For the under fives presented by Carol Chell and Johnny Ball. Today's programme is a special one. Ugly Duckling and the guest is Julian Lloyd Webber. Closedown at 11.25.  
2.15 pm Glorious Goodwood. Four races live from the Sussex course introduced by Julian Wilson — the 2.30, 3.05, 3.40 (The Goodwood Cup) and 4.15.

### BBC 3

6.20 Nationwide including Grass Roots with Mike Neville from 1.30 Check-a-Block. Fred Harris with a programme for the very young. 1.45 News. 2.05 Cricket: Fourth Test. Further live coverage from Edgbaston on the first day's play. 4.20 Play School. For the under fives (shown earlier on BBC 2). 4.45 Cartoon: Scooby Doo in Decoy for a Dognapper (r). 5.05 John Caven's Newsworld. The intelligent child's guide to the latest world events. 5.10 We are the Champions. Ron Pickering presents the fifth heat of this inter-school aquatic competition from the Central Park Swimming Pool, Plymouth. The schools represented are Lady-mead School, Taunton, Liskeard School, Cornwall and Plymouth School, Plymouth. The special Guest is Sharron Davies. 5.40 News read by Peter Woods. 5.55 Regional news magazines.

### BBC 4

6.00 am News Briefing. 6.10 Farming Today. 6.15 Yesterday in Parliament. 9.00 News. 9.05 Checkpoint (new series). 9.10 The Living World. 10.00 News. 10.05 A Good Read: New paperback. 10.10 The Living World. 10.15 Morning Story: "Mr Pink's Revenge" by Nick Yapp. 11.00 News. 11.05 Enquire Within. 12.00 News. 12.05 pm You and Yours. 12.27 Brain of Britain 1981. 1.00 News. 1.05 The Archers. 2.00 News. 2.05 Woman's Hour. 2.30 News. 2.35 Afternoon Theatre "Suddenly" by David Marshall. 3.00 What the Foreigner Said. 4.15 A Day of Living. 4.45 Story Time: "King Solomon's Mines" (9). 5.55 News. 6.00 News. 6.05 Any Answers? 6.10 News. 6.15 Bargain. 7.00 News. 7.05 The Archers. 7.20 Time for Verse. 7.30 Man of Destiny. Play by Bernard Shaw. 8.30 Gemmell's Gardens. 8.50 Prime 78 (As Radio 3). 9.45 Kaleidoscope. 10.00 The World Tonight. News. 10.10 A Book At Bedtime: "The Rain" by V. S. Pritchard. 11.15 The Financial World Tonight. 11.30 Today in Parliament. 12.00 News.

### Radio 4

6.00 am News Briefing. 6.10 Farming Today. 6.15 Yesterday in Parliament. 9.00 News. 9.05 Checkpoint (new series). 9.10 The Living World. 10.00 News. 10.05 A Good Read: New paperback. 10.10 The Living World. 10.15 Morning Story: "Mr Pink's Revenge" by Nick Yapp. 11.00 News. 11.05 Enquire Within. 12.00 News. 12.05 pm You and Yours. 12.27 Brain of Britain 1981. 1.00 News. 1.05 The Archers. 2.00 News. 2.05 Woman's Hour. 2.30 News. 2.35 Afternoon Theatre "Suddenly" by David Marshall. 3.00 What the Foreigner Said. 4.15 A Day of Living. 4.45 Story Time: "King Solomon's Mines" (9). 5.55 News. 6.00 News. 6.05 Any Answers? 6.10 News. 6.15 Bargain. 7.00 News. 7.05 The Archers. 7.20 Time for Verse. 7.30 Man of Destiny. Play by Bernard Shaw. 8.30 Gemmell's Gardens. 8.50 Prime 78 (As Radio 3). 9.45 Kaleidoscope. 10.00 The World Tonight. News. 10.10 A Book At Bedtime: "The Rain" by V. S. Pritchard. 11.15 The Financial World Tonight. 11.30 Today in Parliament. 12.00 News.

### Tonight's Prom

7.30 Radios 3 and 4: Britten — Symphonies Nos. 1 and 2. The National Symphony Orchestra under Ulf Seger. Tenor: Anthony Rolfe. 8.20 Tchaikovsky: Manfred Symphony. Janacek, Dvorak; records. 8.00 News. 8.05 Morning Concert (continued). Thomas, Dubois, Bizet; records. 9.00 News. 9.05 This week's composer Ravel; records. 10.00 George Malcolm Harpsichord recital: Bruckner, Rameau. 10.35 Hindemith Lustige Sinfonietta, Op. 47. 11.15 Cricket: fourth test. England v Australia, commentary from Edgbaston. 6.40 pm Mainly for Pleasure joining (VHF). 7.00 The Vision of Piers Plowman Part 5. 7.30 From 81 (see panel). 8.00 Hollywood in Havana. 8.10 From 81. 8.30 World (series) Talk by John Wells (2). 9.35 Hindemith's Second String Quartet. 10.00 Dialogue Between Friends by Eva Fige. 11.00 News. 11.05-11.15 Messiah on record.†

### Radio 2

5.00 am Steve Jones. 7.30 Terry Wogan. 10.00 Jimmy Young. 12.00 pm John Dunn. 2.00 Ed Stewart. 4.00 David Hamilton. 5.40 News. 6.30 The Beatles. 8.00 Country Club. 9.00 Alan Dale. 10.00 Punch Line. 11.00 Brian Matthew. 1.00 Paul Burnett. 2.30 Dave Lee Travis. 2.50-3.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

### Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.00 Andy Peebles. 12.30 pm Newswatch. 12.45 Paul Burnett. 2.30 Dave Lee Travis. 4.30 Peter Powell. 7.00 Paul Cammachi. 8.00 Richard Skinner. 10.00 John Peel. 12.00 midnight Close. VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 2. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

### World Service

BBC World Service can be received in the following countries: Africa: 43.35m. At the following times: 6.00 am Newswatch. 7.00 World News. 7.30 News. 8.00 News. 8.30 News. 9.00 News. 9.30 News. 10.00 News. 10.30 News. 11.00 News. 11.30 News. 12.00 News. 12.30 News. 1.00 News. 1.30 News. 2.00 News. 2.30 News. 3.00 News. 3.30 News. 4.00 News. 4.30 News. 5.00 News. 5.30 News. 6.00 News. 6.30 News. 7.00 News. 7.30 News. 8.00 News. 8.30 News. 9.00 News. 9.30 News. 10.00 News. 10.30 News. 11.00 News. 11.30 News. 12.00 News. 12.30 News. 1.00 News. 1.30 News. 2.00 News. 2.30 News. 3.00 News. 3.30 News. 4.00 News. 4.30 News. 5.00 News. 5.30 News. 6.00 News. 6.30 News. 7.00 News. 7.30 News. 8.00 News. 8.30 News. 9.00 News. 9.30 News. 10.00 News. 10.30 News. 11.00 News. 11.30 News. 12.00 News. 12.30 News. 1.00 News. 1.30 News. 2.00 News. 2.30 News. 3.00 News. 3.30 News. 4.00 News. 4.30 News. 5.00 News. 5.30 News. 6.00 News. 6.30 News. 7.00 News. 7.30 News. 8.00 News. 8.30 News. 9.00 News. 9.30 News. 10.00 News. 10.30 News. 11.00 News. 11.30 News. 12.00 News. 12.30 News. 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10